## WASHINGTON.

### Mr. Stanton's Reasons for Remaining in the Cabinet.

### Proposed Increase of Clerical Force in the Bounty Office.

### Another Reconstruction Test Case to be Brought Before the Supreme Court.

[illegible]

## THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER.

### Additional Facts—Preparations for the Funeral To-day.

[illegible]

## NEW YORK.

### A Will Case Decision Reversed—A Suicide Confesses to a Murder—Revenue Fraud Investigation—Laboring Men Out of Employment—Suffering Among the Poor.

[illegible]

## FROM BOSTON.

### Railroad Accident—Order for the Discharge of Workmen at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

[illegible]

## FROM THE WEST INDIES.

### Great Suffering on the Island of Tortola—Terrible State of Things.

[illegible]

### The Van Solen Murder Trial at St. Paul.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

### Billiard Match.

[illegible]

### Loss by Fire in Nashville.

[illegible]

# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1867. NUMBER 175.

## EUROPE.

### The Fenian Excitement in England—Precautionary Measures Taken by the Government.

[illegible]

## EARTHQUAKE.

### The Recent Shocks in the East—Further Accounts by Mail.

From the Utica Observer, Dec. 21.

[illegible]

## DICKENS.

### An Interesting Criticism of His Readings.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

[illegible]

### The Indian Squaw.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

[illegible]

## THE MISSION FAIR.

### The Scene on Saturday—The Booths, Their Contents and Attendants—Pleasantness Personified.

[illegible]

## LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

[illegible]

### Furs.

FOR

# CHRISTMAS

GIFTS

GO TO

**BISHOP & BARNES**

And make a selection from their choice

**FURS**

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN,

AND CHILDREN.

PRICES LOW. 115 LAKE-ST.,

SIGN OF THE BLACK BEAR.

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**ELLIOTT & STRYKER,**

Fashionable Hatters

AND

FUR DEALERS.

We have just received our

HOLIDAY STYLES OF HATS,

And are making Furs for the Holiday Trade from

NEW, FRESH SKINS.

We are daily receiving Skins direct from our Trappers in Maine.

WE HAVE NO OLD STOCK.

Our Rooms are the Best Lighted in the City.

Our Goods are all New and Fresh.

Our Prices are Most Reasonable.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,

Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

### Amusements

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Sole Lessee and Manager.

CHRISTMAS WEEK ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 23 and 24, Charles Reade's Domestic Drama, entitled

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

With New Scenes, Decorations, and a Great Cast.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, (CHRISTMAS),

Three Grand Performances,

Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

The Morning Performance commencing at 10½ with the charming Comedy, in 2 acts of

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

After which, a GRAND DANCE by Miss Addie Grover. To conclude with a

Pleasant Neighbor;

Or, CONTENTMENT VS. RICHES.

At the GRAND MATINEE at 2½ o'clock, and also in the evening at a ¼ before 8,

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Reserved Seats for each and every Performance CAN NOW BE SECURED.

OPERA HOUSE ART GALLERY.

Conrad Diehl's great picture of

MACBETH.

T. S. Noble's

SLAVE MART.

EXHIBITION Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday Evening from 7 to 10; Christmas Day from 9 to 4

ARTISTS'

HOLIDAY RECEPTION.

The Artists of the Opera House will open their Studios to their friends and the public generally, on MONDAY, Dec. 23d, at 2 o'clock p. m.

### General Notices.

SEE

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S

Advertisement of Sales for Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

GRAND CHAPTER

OF THE

ZETA PSI FRATERNITY,

WILL MEET AT

DELMONICO'S,

Corner of Fourteenth-st. and Fifth-av., New York, DECEMBER 28th, AT 11 A. M.

ARCHER ROAD ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all those outside property holders who are interested in the special assessment for filling, widening, &c., of Archer Road, that a public meeting will be held at Dean's Hall, corner of Wentworth-av. and Archer Road, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock in the evening. All are requested to attend and notify their neighbors.

TO PACKERS.

[illegible]

ANNUAL MEETING.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors, [illegible] ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

WOOLLEN MILLS

Can be supplied with superior COTTON WARPS by [illegible]

STURGES, McALLISTER & CO.

### Lecture.

Seven Years' Travel in Africa

Don PEDRO CARLO STEKEL.

[illegible]

---

### New Publications.

CHICAGO EVENING POST

NEW DRESS!

NEW FEATURES!

Accession to the Editorial Staff of

C. H. RAY.

[illegible]

RARE BOOKS.

Musee Francais—or the French History of Art

[illegible]

Boydell's Illustrations of the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare.

[illegible]

Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.

[illegible]

CHRISTMAS

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS

In Great Variety. Every Requisite for

CHRISTMAS TREES.

STREET, MOORE & CO.,

101 Washington-st.

### Confectionery.

SANFORD'S

PURE

CANDIES,

At Retail

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

For One Week Only,

From December 23.

No. 38 Randolph-st.

CHEAP CANDY!

P. L. GARRITY,

Manufacturing Confectioner,

39 RANDOLPH-ST.,

OFFERS TO THE CHICAGO PUBLIC the most select stock of CONFECTIONERY in the city, at Retail, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT,

At the following Prices:

Broken Candy..........................25c per lb.
Mixed Candy..........................40c per lb.
Fine Mixed Candy....................50c per lb.
Extra Fine Mixed Candy............60c per lb.

EXTRA FINE

French Bon Bons

In Fancy one-pound Boxes, 80c.

Sunday Schools and Parties supplied at the lowest Wholesale Rates. Don't forget the place,

39 Randolph-st.

ST. NICHOLAS'

HEADQUARTERS!

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUITS,

NUTS,

And Everything the Little Folks Love.

T. C. JANES & CO.,

100 Dearborn-st.

### Wanted.

MUSICAL.—AN EXCELLENT BASS SINGER

[illegible]

CHURCH CHOIRS.

An Organist desires an engagement in a church on the West Side. Inquire at [illegible], 115 East Randolph-st., or at his residence, 281 West Randolph-st., cor. of Morgan.

PARTNER WANTED,

[illegible]

### Masonic Notices.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. & A. M.

[illegible]

MASONIC—A SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.

[illegible]

### Hats.

BEST SILK HAT.

LOOMIS,

95 Clark-st.

---

### Dry Goods.

LACES, SKIRTS,

Dress Goods, &c.

We have this morning received from Auction, a large lot of

LACES

For the Holidays,

COMPRISING

Lace Collars in Point,

Point Applique,

Valenciennes,

Thread and Cluny.

Lace Collars and Sleeves in all the above variety.

Lace Handkerchiefs in Point, Point Applique, Thread and Cluny.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs and every variety of Lace Goods for lower prices than any other House in the Northwest.

Alexander Kid Gloves for $1.75 per pair.

Seamless Felt Skating or Walking Skirts $0 each.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Hoop Skirts $1.50 each.

Elegant Shades in Empress Cloths and Merinos, just received and for sale at very low prices.

Plaid and Striped Poplins from Auction, for 50 cents per yard.

CUSHING & SOUDER,

73 Lake-st.,

TREMONT HOUSE BLOCK.

### Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wanted, a responsible, energetic man to take the General Agency of Chicago and the Northwest of the

"Bartram & Fanton" Button Hole, Button Sewing, and Plain Family Sewing Machine.

WILL EMBROIDER, TUCK, RUFFLE, CORD, BIND, HEM, FELL, &c., &c.

A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE.

Superior to any Before Manufactured.

This Machine took the prize at the late Paris Exposition & American Institute Fair.

Apply between 12 and 2 to

GEO. A. C. WOOLEY, Richmond House,

Or WOOLEY & FISHER,

491 Broadway, New York.

A Merry Christmas!!!

OH, HOW MERRY!

A Happy New Year!!!

OH, HOW HAPPY!

If you give or receive a

WILCOX & GIBBS'

Silent Family Sewing Machine.

L. CORNELL & CO.,

133 LAKE-ST.

A USEFUL GIFT.

No present can be more acceptable to a lady than a SEWING MACHINE, and the "[illegible]" is the best for all purposes. It took the first premium over all competitors at the late Grand Exhibition of the American Institute, in October last.

Noiseless, Simple and Durable.

Come and see it—161 Lake-st.,

HILDES & THOMPSON,
General Agents.

### Trusses, &c.

ELASTIC

STOCKINGS,

For Varicose Veins, Swollen Legs, Weak Joints, &c., Silk, Linen and Cotton, of the very best make. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Offices of Marsh & Co., 2 Vesey-st., New York, and Marsh, Bowles & Co., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

### Boots and Shoes.

100 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We will close out all consignments

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock prompt.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers, 54 Lake-st.

### Fine Arts.

Artist Materials

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT

JEVNE & ALMINI'S,

152 and 154 Clark-st.

Materials for Wax Flowers.

### For Sale.

FIRST-CLASS

MILL PROPERTY,

[illegible]

E. H. KERFOOT & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO LUMBERMEN.—FOR SALE—A fine Steam Saw Mill, at St. Cloud, Minn., [illegible] WILSON, VALLETTE & SWEET, Room 37, No. 122 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

For Christmas Trees

Go to JONES, ELLSWORTH & BRADLEY, 171 Lake-st., and get your pick out of 5,000 of the best Trees that ever were seen in Chicago.

2,000 SIDES BUENOS AYRES

SOLE LEATHER

At New York prices. Rough and Sole Leather constantly on hand.

J. S. SHARP,
203 South Water-st.

### Transportation.

NAVIGATION STILL OPEN.

For Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Port Washington, Wolf River, and Intermediate Ports.

The staunch steamer "[illegible]," Captain J. C. Pervall, will leave for above ports Tuesday at 9 p. m., December 24. For freight and passage, apply to

A. E. GOODRICH,
Office and Dock below Rush-st. Bridge.

### Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,

218 WABASH-AV.

For the thorough training of pupils of both sexes, [illegible] Winter term begins Jan. 2. For circulars address

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

MUSICAL.

EDGAR SHERMAN, Teacher of the Piano-forte,

May be consulted daily, between the hours of 2 and 3, at [illegible] TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

Corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

### Hoop Skirts.

HOOP SKIRTS.

Ladies, call and see the new WALKING AND TRAIL HOOP SKIRT COMBINED, at

O. A. CARY'S, No. 90 Lake-st.

### Photographs.

CHARLIE MOSHER,

Photographer, 146 Lake-st.,

Is the best place in the city for to get your pictures taken. [illegible]

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### Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

THE RIGHT THING FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ENAMELLED GOLD, PURE SILVER,
BURNISHED GOLD, IN WATCHES,
CHASED GOLD, IN JEWELRY,
IN FANCY KEEPSAKES.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

142 LAKE-ST.

Immense Stock of New Goods opened to-morrow.

### Holiday Goods.

NOW OR NEVER.

The last packages have been received by E. R. LANDON, 67 Lake-st., of the Great Consignment from Europe of FANCY GOODS.

EUROPEAN CONSIGNMENT.

The Finest Presentation Elegancies ever imported into America, at

LANDON'S,

67 Lake-st.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS.

Great Choice at

LANDON'S,

67 Lake-st.

Presentation Bags

Consignment from Europe, with Elegant Fitting, at

LANDON'S,

67 Lake-st.

SEVRES

AND

PARIAN CHINA.

European Consignment, at

LANDON'S,

67 Lake-st.

HOLIDAY

GOODS.

Bronzes,

Parian Marble,

Statuettes,

Cut Glass, etc.

A very fine Assortment.

Also, one of the largest stocks of

Gas Fixtures

IN THE WEST.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO.

84 Randolph-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

SWISS WORK.

We have just received a large invoice of Rustic Brackets, Easels, Book-rests, Card Baskets, Watch Receivers, Swiss Watch Cases, Wall Baskets, Etc. Also a fine line of Cabinets, Bouquet and Statuette Stands, of inlaid, gilt and marquetrie, Ladies' Work Tables, Writing Desks, Easy Chairs, Etc., Etc., which in connection with our usually Large and Fine Stock of

FURNITURE,

We can OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS to those in search of HOLIDAY GIFTS.

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

—OF—

TOYS

AND

FANCY GOODS,

AT LOW PRICES,

CAN BE FOUND AT

E. SCHWEITZER & CO.'S,

(Successors to J. D. WEBER.)

184 LAKE-ST.

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

From RUBBER.

Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Balls, Toys, Piano Covers, &c.

RUBBER CLOTHING CO.

89 · · LAKE-ST. · · 89

Opposite Tremont House.

F. M. & W. A. SHEPARD.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

RUBBER TOYS!

Of all kinds. New styles just received.

DOLLS, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES,

Combs,

Brushes,

Piano Covers,

And everything in the Rubber line too numerous to mention. Remember the Old Rubber Store.

HALLOCK & WHEELER,

143 LAKE-ST.

GOLD.

We have received a splendid assortment of Gold Headed Canes, something very elegant for Holiday presents.

BREWSTER, Hatter,
Sherman House.

FINE CARDS

For the Holidays. New styles of Type for printing Wedding, Address and Calling Cards, an imitation of, at but one-fourth the price of engraving.

LANDON & KNOWY,

Fine Job Printers, 131 South Clark-st., Chicago.

### The Skating Season.

NATIONAL SKATING PARK

Is Flooded, and as soon as the weather will permit the

GRAND OPENING

will take place.

WEST SIDE RINK

Cor. Randolph and Ada-sts.

Open every day and evening (except Sundays) from 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Music and illumination at night. All the Novelties of the season at the Restaurant. Skates loaned, sold or repaired—the largest and handsomest assortment in the city.

### Storage.

STORAGE.

Flour, pork, lard or other goods, in the loft or cellar of the fine Fire-proof Brick Store, No. 170 Randolph-st., can be had. Insurance low. Apply to

DICKERSON & SHERMAN,

170 Randolph-st.

### Furniture, Bedding, &c.

CHAS. TOBEY,

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

87 & 89 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING.

If you want THE BEST, at the lowest price, call at

PIKE & CAVANNA'S,

85 RANDOLPH-ST.

### Banks and Banking

Merchants' Association

SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner Clark and South Water-sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Receive Money on Deposit and Allow Interest Thereon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on the Hibernian Bank, Ireland, and its Branches, for sale in sums of £1 and upwards.

PASSAGE TICKETS

Issued to and from All Points in EUROPE, and transmitted as required.

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THOS. LONERGAN, JOHN REID,
P. L. GARRITY, HENRY WASHINGTON,
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Rev. J. H. Grogan,
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### Clothing.

CUT THIS OUT.

And go with the crowd to the great

Clothing Sale

—AT—

PUTNAM'S.

Until the final sale is effected, the whole Stock of Clothing will be offered at RETAIL at less than

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

### Paper.

The Chicago Fibre and Paper Company Warehouse.

Druggists' Papers,

Hardware Papers,

Manilla Papers,

Roofing Papers,

Wrapping Papers.

All sizes in stock, or manufactured to order. For sale low.

DICKERSON & SHERMAN,

170 RANDOLPH-ST.

### Singing Birds.

5,000 SINGING BIRDS,

Fresh imported from Europe, such as English Thrushes, Blackbirds, Goldfinches, and a fine lot of

GERMAN CANARIES,

Also, Gold Fish, Aquariums, and Shells, always on hand, at

FRED. KEMPFER'S BIRD STORE,
113 Madison-st.

### Commission Merchants.

R. H. SLOSSON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

50 South Water-st., Chicago.

Have large Eastern orders, this season, for

DRESSED HOGS,

[illegible]

### Card Engraving.

S. D. CHILDS, JR.,

Wedding Card and General Engraver

Die Sinker &c.,

117½ Randolph-st., Chicago.

### Skates.

Skates! Skates!

We have just received a full stock of

NEW YORK CLUB SKATES,

Acknowledged by all skaters as being the best Skate made. Prices from $6 to $10 per pair.

[illegible]

Liberal discounts to the Trade, Clubs, &c.

HULBURD, HERRICK & CO.,

[illegible]

### Lotteries.

LOTTERY.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS of the Kentucky State Lottery.

[illegible]

### Business Cards.

CHAS. A. KERFOOT,

[illegible]

87 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

### To California.

CHICAGO TO CALIFORNIA, [illegible]

# The Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, and distributed by carriers, newsmen and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

The Daily Edition, per year ... $12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... [illegible]
The Weekly Edition, per year ... [illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter ... $ [illegible]
The Daily, delivered in city, per week ... [illegible]

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

### Attacks on Journalists.

Journalists, like all other members of the human family, have their faults and weaknesses, and sometimes do acts which wisdom or decorum would forbid. Journalism necessarily experiences the results of incompetency or want of dignity on the part of individual proprietors or managers of papers; but, as a whole, journalism presents as clean a record in all that pertains to sound morality, useful knowledge, the improvement of society, the correction of public evils, and, generally, the advancement of all that is good in man, as can be shown by any other agency. There is no measure for the moral or political improvement of the human family, no measure to lessen the hardships and increase the comforts of mankind that has not and does not depend for its success upon the support and advocacy of the press. Without it, humanitarians and philosophers are powerless, and science itself finds its natural development under the fostering patronage of the newspapers. The public journals in this country are the vehicles of discussion and thought. The great mass of men who have no time or the means to be book-readers, find in their newspapers the only discussion of political, financial, literary and scientific questions which ever reaches them. The time has gone by when the stump speech served to enlighten the people; the daily press has in great degree superseded the stump orators, and, though able and elaborate speeches are still listened to from the hustings, they are heard not as oracular declarations, but as additional discussion of topics already made familiar through the newspaper. As the newspaper has become more and more the political instructor of the people, it has risen in dignity and capacity equal to the more important task required of it.

As organs of party, the newspaper press has hitherto had forced upon it the always ungracious task of supporting men for office, not because of their moral or intellectual fitness, but because they were the party nominees. In this way the newspapers have been instrumental, and very largely so, in helping to office—National, State, municipal, executive, legislative and judicial—a class of men who, without such aid, and if left to find their natural level, would be the scullions of official life, the scavengers of politics, and the lowest of all social evils. But the newspapers of the past age—and there are a few who still cling to the practice—have lifted these creatures from the kennel and placed them in office, whence they have derived profit and honor, and have given neither in return. The newspapers, however, are getting over this weakness. They understand that party, as well as the public, respects and supports that paper best which tells the truth and strikes knavery on all occasions, and which champions party best by repudiating in its name all association with or responsibility for, the personal dishonesty or official incapacity of men either in office or seeking to be elected.

There is hardly a day in which some office holder, in a speech or a letter, does not speak of newspaper editors and reporters as if they were ill-mannered dogs, failing in proper respect to the lordly creatures invested with official robes. It is a common thing in legislative halls—and it is the same whether it be Congressional or State Assembly, Common Council or Board of Scavengers—to have the "licentiousness" of the press denounced, and the evils of uncurbed journalism pointed out with a vehemence indicative of great strength of lungs. Judges think it essential to their dignity to suspend the ordinary course of justice to talk learnedly about the demoralization of the press, and the duty of a high-toned judiciary to protect the public morals from the pollution of newspapers. Counsel at the bar, catching naturally any malignant eruption from the Court, improve every opportunity to speak insultingly, offensively, and contemptuously of the newspapers, their conductors, and especially of the reporters. Mayors and Common Councils and Supervisors, aping the ill manners of those in higher walks of official life, take up the stale insolence and repeat it with all the complacency of imitative genius.

It may be safely assumed that the public officer, whether his duties be executive, legislative or judicial—or any other person—whether he practise before the Supreme Court, or discuss law at the police tribunal—whether he occupy a velvet-lined pulpit, or harangue a street meeting—who undertakes to exalt his own importance by sneers, abuse, insults and contemptuous speeches concerning the public journals, their conductors and reporters, is a person of ill breeding and small natural capacity. There is hardly a person who has not heard one of these self-appointed censors berate, under the protection of parliamentary law, or the privileges of counsel, the reporters of the daily press. The fact of making such an assault carries with it, generally, evidence of its own cowardice, and as an additional consequence of its injustice and brutality. These three features are peculiar to men of ill breeding, to whose ignorance the sound of their own voice is as that of fame.

No Judge, or legislator, or professional man, who is not a fraud on the public, ever has any occasion to waste rhetoric in abuse of the press; but the windy men, those who are constantly dreading the time when their charlatanism will be exposed, think they are averting fate by abusing the press. There is not a man of this kind who does not owe whatever official, personal or professional prominence he possesses directly to the press, or indirectly to its forbearance. There is not one of these men who, without the aid of the press, would not have scratched all his life at the dunghill for an existence. And yet these are the men who, in public bodies and public courts, at the bar and at public meetings, air their foul vocabularies against the power that made and the power that could, if so disposed, break them like flies upon a wheel.

### Board of Public Works.

The morning papers of last Tuesday contained the following in their report of the Council proceedings of the previous evening:

"The Mayor nominated Mr. W. H. Carter, ex-Alderman, as a member of the Board of Public Works.

"Ald. Shackford moved to lay the nomination over during one week.

"Ald. [illegible] requested to be informed as to who Mr. Carter is, whether he be an architect, contractor, or gentleman of leisure.

"Ald. [illegible] explained that the nominee had been an Alderman, and in that office he had done well; as to his qualifications he would not speak.

"A vote was had upon the confirmation with the following negative result:

"Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Wicker, Calkins, Woodward, Holden, Franzen, Lawson, Shackford and O'Sullivan—9.

"Noes—Ald. Cox, D'Wolf, Dixon, Barrett, [illegible]—[illegible]."

The prompt and instantaneous negation of the nomination of Mr. Carter would indicate that a majority of the members of the Common Council had previously made up their minds to reject his confirmation. If there be a better and more competent man on the "slate," the action of the Council is justifiable, otherwise not. That Mr. Carter would make an honest and capable member of the Board of Public Works, those who know him best fully believe. But that he is the ablest and best man who may be selected, we are not prepared to affirm. The resignation of Mr. Gindele, which takes effect on the first of January, creates a vacancy in the Board which the city charter requires the Mayor and Council to fill. The Mayor has the authority to propose names, and the Council has the power to reject or confirm. We trust that the utmost care will be taken in filling this vacancy. The Board of Public Works is the most important department of the city government. It has greater duties to perform and more money to expend than any other branch of our civic affairs. Its duties and responsibilities are rapidly increasing. Vast improvements have yet to be made, requiring an expenditure of many millions of taxes. On the wisdom, honesty and fidelity of the board much of the future well-being of the citizens of Chicago depend. Above all things, it must be kept free from the taint or suspicion of jobbery, speculation or corruption. Thus far its reputation, in these respects, has stood high and unimpeachable. The retiring member, in addition to his admitted skill as a practical, painstaking civil engineer, bears the character of being a thoroughly honest officer, who has watched and guarded the city's interests with even greater care and fidelity than if they had been his own. The people expect that an equally good man, if he can be found, shall take his place on the board.

Gossip, with her idle tongue, has started some ugly rumors, one of which is that certain contractors are employing strong influences to secure the appointment and confirmation of an applicant who is expected to play into their hands in the future. Another report is, that influences are at work to foist a professional contractor into the vacancy; a third report is, that a portion of the Council are determined to force the Mayor to make the selection from the members of their own body. We trust that all those stories floating about the streets are totally unfounded. We have faith that the majority of the Council intend to do what is for the best interests of the people, and are actuated by strictly honest purposes, and will aid the Mayor with their advice and votes, in securing the services of an incorruptible, able, efficient man to fill the existing vacancy.

### John Mitchel.

The telegraph brings to us the announcement that all the factions of the Fenians in the United States have agreed upon a union, of which John Mitchel is to the high chief head centre.

Misfortune has wrecked many a patriotic effort. Tyranny has often proved too strong for liberty. Nationalities have been extinguished, and despotisms have sprung up on the ruins of free institutions; but these are not things for which the victims can be justly reproached. The Fenians have been guilty of much weakness and folly, of much ill-timed disunion, and of unfortunate faith in unworthy agents, but until this last proposition to make John Mitchel their chief, there has been no public act of which the organization should be ashamed. Who is John Mitchel? Where does he reside, and what is his status among the American people? John Mitchel is an individual who came to the United States as a fugitive from the penal colony to which he had been sentenced by Great Britain. He was welcomed here by warm hearts and liberal hands. He was made at home, and at his own request he was made an American citizen. He became a citizen of the United States, within whose borders and under whose flag millions of his countrymen and countrywomen, and their children, have found that peace, plenty, happiness and freedom which are denied them in all other parts of the globe.

John Mitchel, when he saw the four millions of Irishmen and their descendants enjoying a political, personal and religious freedom known to no people outside of the American Union, also saw four other millions of human beings not only in political but physical bondage—men who, upon their native soil, had no names, no families, no present, no future—no anything but labor and the lash—and who were treated, kept and valued as any other brood stock. John Mitchel came to the United States as a martyr in the cause of human liberty, and he had hardly put on the garb of an American citizen before he became the public champion of human slavery—not as a technical right, but as an institution commending itself to the moral and political economy of mankind. As a sequence to his espousal of slavery, this apostle of liberty forgot the solemn oaths of fidelity and allegiance he had sworn to the United States, and put on the badge of treason to the country which for eighty years had been welcoming and sheltering, feeding, clothing, emancipating and equalizing his countrymen, and which gave him food, clothing and shelter and political standing when he was a convicted felon. Next to Jeff. Davis, this man Mitchel, though personally of very small concern, was one of the most ungrateful of all traitors. He was a traitor to friendship, traitor to hospitality, traitor to the roof that sheltered and the hand that fed him; traitor to the flag that protected him, the country he had sworn to obey, and to Human Liberty, of whose cause he paraded himself as an apostle and martyr. This man lives in New York, a monument of the tolerance of our people. He is permitted to live there an object of universal contempt. Does the Fenian Brotherhood propose to defy the public opinion of the American people? Do they propose to insult our intelligence and our national pride by selecting this jackdaw of slavery, this advocate of the manacle, the lash, and the auction block for men, women, and children, this ungrateful wretch that fired on the flag which covers the home of more Irish hearts than beat on Irish soil, this traitor to freedom, home, country, and humanity, and set him up as the leader upon American soil of a crusade for liberty? Should the Fenians do this, then they and their cause, and their leader, will deserve to be buried beneath the contempt and indignation of the insulted and outraged American people. We think the Fenians, with their experience of traitors within their own organization, should understand why the American people, and all other people who have any respect for manhood and honor, will look with horror upon the elevation of John Mitchel as chief of a cause requiring truth, honor, loyalty and devotion to freedom.

☞ A New York despatch of yesterday states that Charles A. Dana and his associates had purchased seven-eighths of the New York *Sun*, a penny paper, for the sum of $175,000—Mr. Beech retaining one-eighth interest, valued at $25,000. Dana was obliged to make this purchase to get the Associated Press reports, as, by a rule of the New York association, no new paper can be admitted without the unanimous consent of all the members. This consent the *Tribune* and *Times* would not give. In a pecuniary point of view, it is cheaper for Dana and his company to purchase an old and established paper, and pay the price they have for it, than to start a new paper, even if it would cost nothing to secure the privilege of the press reports. Dana's experiment in this city ought to have taught him that fact. The success of the *Sun* under its new management is, to say the least, problematical. Like Fremont as a warrior, Dana as a journalist commenced operations in the West with an immense reputation, and both proved to be glittering bubbles. There were great expectations, but lamentable performances in both cases. And unless he does better in New York, in superseding the *Tribune* of that city, than he did in breaking down THE TRIBUNE of this city, his backers will be as grievously disappointed as were those who risked their money on him in Illinois.

☞ The President's message in commendation of Hancock is the hugest joke of the season. We are sure it is not original with Mr. Johnson. Of his many excellent qualities a sense of the humorous is not one. He would see no fun in Pickwick, and Cruikshank's best sketch would not move his grim sobriety to a smile. Who is at the bottom of it—who got up such a great effort at a quiz on Congress, we should like very much to know. Other messages of other Presidents have undertaken to combat by argument the real or supposed errors of Congress—but this is the first which we have known as being throughout in its length and breadth, a pure joke, and we think it has achieved some success in that way. Washington must be in a broad grin at the singularity of the attempt. We hope, however, that it will not be of much influence as a precedent. A little merriment is well enough once in a while, but if frequent it might mar the gravity suitable to legislative proceedings.

In the meantime let us know to whose facetiousness we are to credit this curious novelty in the way of Presidential messages.

☞ The slur upon the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Hon. D. A. Wells, in Mr. Morrill's speech against the repeal of the cotton tax, is very unjust, and the covert insinuation in the words, "This later swift and brief report, made at whose instance and upon what data I do not pretend to know"—that Mr. Wells was influenced in his report by improper motives, we consider an unjustifiable attack upon one of the officers of the government, of whose ability and correct application to to the duties of his office the country may justly be proud. If Commissioner Wells two years ago thought that a tax of five cents a pound should be imposed upon cotton, and that its collection would be possible, and now tells us, after two years' especial study of the subject in this country and in Europe, that in his judgment the tax should be repealed, it simply shows that at that time Mr. Wells was mistaken, and that after a careful investigation of sound principles of taxation he has changed his views.

☞ Mr. Morrill, who has some peculiar views on the subject of legislation in favor of one class of citizens at the expense of a large number of other classes, has made a very curious statement in regard to the quantity of cotton produced and the price received for it. He insists—and to a certain extent his figures sustain him—that the greater the quantity of cotton raised the less is the price per crop sold in the aggregate. As Mr. Morrill would seem to imply that this law will act indefinitely, it appears that the South has a much quicker and easier way of getting rich than even by setting any money-printing presses in operation. The people of the South have simply to fold their hands, raise no cotton, do nothing to interfere with Mr. Morrill's law, and their receipts will increase according to the ratio of their inactivity. To him that hath not shall be given.

### The Freaks of Types.

Among the petty vexations of a literary man's life—the flea-bites of his woes, which sometimes irritate more than graver troubles—not the least provoking is the ridiculous figure he is often made to present through errors of the press. Ignorance and stupidity, and affectations which seem the offspring of the most ineffable conceit, are fathered upon him by the freaks of types. A circumstance that peculiarly aggravates the vexation of such cases is, that misprints fall, not upon an indifferent word or passage, but with marvellous certainty upon the tenderest part of one's writing, and just where there is a vital meaning to be destroyed. Write a sentence which you think unusually fine, and the printer's devil—as if he were some dogging fiend, or secret enemy, who was trying to "feed fat an ancient grudge"—is sure to mangle, if not to murder it outright, in a way that will make your flesh creep. Verbal felicities, and rhetorical *bravuras* that cost you hours of labor—witticisms over which, anticipating the sensation they must create, you have chuckled in an ecstasy of delight—disappear altogether in print, or are converted into something to which they are as unlike as "a hawk to a hernshaw." Boileau's witty complaint, in his address to Moliere, describes, with a slight alteration, your luckless fate:

> "Souvent j'ai beau rever du matin jusqu'au soir;
> Quand je veux dire 'blanc,' la quinteuse dit 'noir.'
> Si je pense exprimer un auteur sans defaut,
> La raison dit Virgile, et la rime Quinault."

There are some printers who appear to have an almost unconquerable repugnance to "following copy" exactly. Like all other men of original genius, they hate to tread the path which another has marked out—to be "cabined, cribbed, and confined" by the shackles which another has imposed; and in vain will you seek to fortify yourself against any modest improvement of your MSS. at their hands, though you should make your handwriting as legible as block-letter. There are other Sons of Faust, who make it an invariable rule to "stick to copy," into whatever absurdities, contradictions, or nonsense it may plunge them. No matter how cramped, crooked, or obscure your chirography—though every line in the manuscript should present only "a swell mob of bad characters," out-Choating Choate—the most obvious and literal interpretation, however ridiculous, is rigidly adopted. The press, in fact, is a sort of half-reasoning animal, or species of lunatic, which sometimes divines the meaning of the most undecipherable pothooks—more puzzling than Chinese tea-chest hieroglyphics—with a sort of inspired felicity; while at other times, when all is as clear as sunlight, it commits the most glaring, asinine blunders, and turns the most lucid composition into "confusion worse confounded."

A collection of errors of the press of the malignant type would be one of the most entertaining chapters in the "Curiosities of Literature." In the London *Courier*, some years ago, His Majesty George the Fourth was said to have a fit of the *goat* at Brighton. Another journal advertised a sermon, by a celebrated divine, on the *Immorality* of the Soul, and also the *Lies* of the Poets, a work which must have been exceedingly voluminous. The vicinity of Lives and Lies, it has been truly remarked, is dangerous, a single letter, more or less, making a lie of a life, or a life of a lie. Glory, too, is liable to the same mischance, the dropping of the liquid making it all gory. What is treason, once asked a wag, but reason to a *t*? which *t* an accident of the press may displace with the most awkward effect. On the other hand, a printer who omitted the first letter of Mr. Haswell's name, might plead that it was *as well* without the H. In a volume of American Chancery Reports it is said to be decided that carpenters (co-partners) are liable for one another's debts. Some years ago an editor at the South, wishing to congratulate General Pillow after his return from Mexico, as "a battle-scarred veteran," was made by the types to call him "a battle-scared veteran;" and, as if to heap horrors upon horror's head, the mistake was corrected in the next paper so as to style him a "bottle-scarred veteran." This was less excusable than the blunder of the English paper, which stated that the Russian General Backinoffskowsky was "found dead with a long word in his mouth;" for no compositor could be blamed for leaving out a letter after setting up such a name correctly. Perhaps the most fearful error of the press that ever occurred was caused by the letter *c* dropping out of the following passage in a "form" of the Common Prayer: "We shall all be *changed* in the twinkling of an eye." When the book appeared, to the horror of the pious reader, the passage read thus: "We shall all be *hanged* in the twinkling of an eye."

Among the most ludicrous misprints are those which sometimes occur in works of sentiment—as where the authoress of a French novel wound up a brilliant rhapsody on love with the sentence: "*Pour bien connaitre l'amour, il faut sortir de soi*—to know truly what love is, we must go out of ourselves;" which the printer transformed into the very equivocal phrase, "*Pour bien connaitre l'amour, il faut sortir le soir*—to know truly what love is, we must go out *o'nights*." This is more atrocious than "the Sybil burning her *rooks*!" an anti-classicality, which would have driven Scaliger mad. The name of Scaliger reminds us of the misprints which sometimes occur in the classical works, and which afford infinite amusement to the scholar by the way in which they excruciate the brains of commentators. Critic after critic racks his wits and bites his nails to the quick in attempts to elucidate a passage; a prodigious amount of learning is brought to bear upon it, and endless explanations, many of them very plausible, are given; when at last it turns out, to the confusion of pedantry, that the vexed phrase was a blunder of the types!

It is amusing to note the different degrees of sensitiveness to such mistakes manifested by a neophyte writer and by an "old stager" of the press. The former can never forgive the butchering of his fine sentences—the dear "begotten of his mind," which, for many days and nights perhaps, he has been licking into shape. The bare misplacing of a comma shocks him, and the change of an entire word almost throws him into convulsions. The latter, who, in the course of years has fathered every conceivable form of nonsense, gets as used to such things as eels to being skinned; and though now and then some enormous blunder gives him a twinge or two, yet he hardly bites his lips even when the printer ruins his sublimest effusion by transforming, as Hood says, "his roses into noses, his angels into angles, and all his happiness into pappiness."

☞ General Pope has made a Justice of the Peace of an intelligent negro in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, whereat all Copperheadism is aghast. We well remember the time when the men now engineering the Copperhead party were Know Nothings, almost to a man; and we have not forgotten how they were accustomed to hold up their hands with horror when an Irishman or German was raised to a post of honor. They will get over their negro-mania in half the time that was required to cure their prejudice against the "bloody Irish" and "stupid Dutch." Indeed, were the freedmen voting with them, to-day we should hear nothing but praises of the colored race. Who doubts that this is so?

## NOTES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

### From Frankfort to Berlin.

### Down the Rhine.

### Cologne, Coblentz, Brussels and Waterloo.

Editorial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BERLIN, Prussia, Nov. 21.

Since my last letter, from Frankfort, we have travelled a long distance; but I begin with

THE RHINE.

It need scarcely be said that this is one of the largest rivers in Europe; but that which usually is understood by travellers, when speaking of this classic stream, is the section of it between Mayence and Cologne, and, in fact, when going up most of them take the steamer at Bonn, and some of them even as high as Coblentz. Coming down stream from Mayence to Coblentz, it took our steamer six hours to make the distance of some seventy miles, perhaps more, by the river. Between Mayence and Rudesheim, on the north side of the river—for it runs nearly west here for a distance of some twenty miles—is the famous Rheingau, famous in all ages for the surpassing excellence of its wine. The hills and mountains behind them are completely covered with vines. We examined Johannisberg in the distance, where the dearest, and it is supposed the best, wine in the world is produced; but let all who delight to quaff the flowing bowl take notice that the real article is made from grapes grown on only about forty acres, and it has long since been monopolized by the sovereigns and capitalists of Europe. Not one drop of it, in all probability, has for many years been sold in the general markets of the world. Of course an abundance of it can be had of the required brand; but let not ordinary mortals flatter themselves that what they buy is genuine. Below Bingen, or Rudesheim, nearly opposite, the Rhine resumes its general course, about due north, and enters what may be regarded as its highlands. Watching with an excellent glass every projecting crag of the mountains, many of them crowned with the ruins of some old castle, carefully marking every rapid in the river, and seeing all that could be seen during the passage, we are as well prepared as we can be to compare it with the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Mississippi and the Columbia. Strip the highlands of the Rhine of the ruins that crown their summits, and their intensely interesting and historical associations, and a candid comparison would result about as follows: The St. Lawrence is a [illegible] much larger river, and its rapids are a hundred-fold more grand than those of the Rhine. Of course, there is nothing along the banks of the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal, to render them specially interesting to the general tourist. The mountains along the Hudson are not, for nearly so long a distance on both sides of the river, so near to it as are those of the Rhine to that stream; but, as far as we could judge, those of the Hudson are fully as high and as grand as those that border the Rhine. In mere natural beauty, the ride on the Upper Mississippi, from Dubuque to St. Paul, in our judgment, far excels the trip through the highlands of the Rhine, and the fine views along the Mississippi extend over four times the space. The highlands of the Rhine have the advantage in the height and stern grandeur with which they seem to frown on the admiring traveller. With the mountains which appear to have been rent asunder to admit the passage of the Columbia, those of the Rhine, and in fact of either of the other great rivers above named, bear no sort of comparison. The mountains along the Columbia are said to rise more than four thousand feet, while the perpendicular walls of basaltic columns, hundreds of feet high, facing the mountains for miles, make the passage of the Columbia through the Cascade Range one of the most sublime spectacles the world can afford. And yet no one need wonder at the raptures in which tourists indulge when speaking of the Rhine. If the vast strength and great extent of the old castles we saw in Ireland, and Scotland, and England soon after landing, amazed us, here their number and their situation on beetling crags were equally surprising. How did the robber chiefs who built them get the material there and the men and money to build them? were constant questions. In these old castles pride and power entrenched themselves, fondly hoping that nothing could ever dislodge them; but our constantly progressive Christian civilization has swept away these strongholds as with the besom of destruction. With the exception of Stoltzenfels, an hour's ride above Coblentz, restored by the King of Prussia, to whom it belongs, and Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the city, all have been utterly abandoned, with the further exception that a rich Irish gentleman has bought and undertaken to repair Lahneck, nearly opposite Stoltzenfels. The latter contains many interesting historical relics, such as swords of Napoleon, Kosciusko, Blucher, and suits of old armor, curious furniture, and many pictures, and we were well repaid for our visit. Ehrenbreitstein is said to be one of the very strongest fortifications in the world, never having been taken but twice—once by famine and once by treachery. It commands perfectly the entrance to the highlands of the Rhine. What renders the trip upon the Rhine one of the most beautiful possible are the vineyards rising on every sunny exposure, and wherever it is possible to retain any soil, to the very tops of the mountains. Though it was the 14th of November, in many places the peasants were still gathering the grapes, and we could easily understand what renders this part of Germany rich and famous. Time, patience and careful culture will render many sections of our own country equally well known and wealthy.

Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein might occupy the remainder of this letter, but we hasten on to

COLOGNE.

During the time we spent in this old city—old it certainly is, for it owed its existence to a camp of the Romans pitched here by Marcus Agrippa—it was foggy and stormy, and happily, therefore, we did not detect but two of "the two-and-seventy" odors which Coleridge positively asserts he counted in this city. Had the sun been bright, and the weather warm, we probably would have fared worse. The work on the old Cathedral commenced seven hundred years ago, and, suspended three or four hundred years, is now progressing as rapidly towards completion as the labor of four hundred men will permit. Some idea of its extent and the expense required to build it can be formed when we add that, though now an immense pile, it will still require the constant labor of all these men a dozen years or more to finish it. The most curious place, and the one which marks the superstition of past ages if possible more strongly than any other we have visited, is the Church of St. Ursula. The story is, that St. Ursula had collected eleven thousand virgins in Great Britain who, when on their way to become the wives of an army that had been sent to conquer a portion of Gaul, from one of the Roman Emperors, were all murdered here by the Huns. Their bones were afterwards collected and placed in cases all around the church. In fact they meet your eye at every turn, certainly a most singular ornamentation for any place but a sepulchre. The attendant showed us into the Golden Chamber, where, he said, are preserved in other cases, which he opened and showed us, the skulls of many of these maidens, a part of the skeleton of St. Ursula, portions of the wood from the cross on which the Savior was crucified, and one of the veritable stone vessels in which the water was turned into wine at the marriage of Cana of Galilee. All this and much more the old monk told us with an air of the greatest possible sincerity; but thanks to the progress of real Christianity we were under no absolute necessity to believe it. There is much at Cologne to instruct the traveller, and specially to entertain the lovers of the marvellous; but we must away to

BRUSSELS.

This city is mainly modern in its architecture. The streets, except in the old town, are broad, and the buildings are large and beautiful. Here are collected a very considerable number of works of art, and much that might detain us. The statues of Egmont and Van Horn, murdered by the Duke of Alva, under Phillip II., of Spain, stand directly in front of the square on which they were executed. The Cathedral of St. Gudule is very old, and the worshippers seemed much more devout than they appeared to be at Paris. In fact, there is, apparently, much more solidity about the character of the Belgians than there is about that of the French. The people, if not rich, all seem prosperous and happy, and the reason is that every man, woman and child are employed. We saw no idleness here. Belgium has earned the distinction of being the workshop of Europe. Its iron manufactures have been noted, if we mistake not, from the time of the Romans; and its laces, silks and cloths have a high reputation.

We visited Waterloo, and concur most fully in the opinion so often expressed by others that it is one of the most distinctly marked battle-fields known in history. The position of Napoleon and Wellington, with each division of their armies, is most clearly defined, and from the top of the mound, two hundred feet high, erected by the King of Holland, one can almost imagine that he sees the destinies of Europe sway to and fro as each fierce charge is made. The museum at the base of the mound, kept by a niece of the late Sergeant Cotton, contains many curious and highly valuable relics; swords of leading officers; the hand-writing and autograph letters from Marshal Grouchy, and other [illegible] matters which it would be tedious and, to the general reader, useless to specify.

In leaving Brussels we must not fail to mention the many courtesies we received from the American Secretary of Legation, Judge Goodrich, of Minnesota. He was unwearied in his efforts to show us the city, and kindly introduced us to several of the leading men of Belgium. General Sanford, our Minister, is absent, home on a visit.

B.

### Lippincott's Magazine.

A new candidate for the favor and patronage of magazine readers has just made its appearance, bearing the title which forms the head of this paragraph, and issued from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. The variety and number of magazines, both launched and on the ways, is a curious feature both in the English and American market, and as all of them are prospering it would seem to argue a radical change in the literary taste of the people—either that the reading class is drifting over to desultory reading, or that the class of people who heretofore have not read at all are beginning to turn their attention to literature, and naturally choose the magazine as the least expensive and most varied form. However the case may be, there is evidently room for all, and the new comer starts off with as full sail, bright colors and valuable cargo as any of its predecessors, now afloat. The list of contents is varied and judiciously selected, embracing the following papers: Stories—Part I of "Dallas Galbraith," an American novel, which promises well; "The Forget-Me-Not," a charming Christmas Story, from the German of [illegible], on Pallitz; and "Vox Humana," an admirable [illegible] sketch. Historical—An interesting sketch of "The Old Slate Roof House" in Philadelphia; "The Cook in History," a very sensible paper, which has a savor of Eliot about it; and "Our Ancient City," a sketch of St. Augustine. Scientific—"Pre-Historic Man," an essay on the primeval history of man, based upon the labors of M. Alfred Maury; and "The Abbe Brasseur and his Discoveries," relating his researches among the ancient archives of Mexico and Central America. Financial—A well digested article on "Trade and Currency." Miscellaneous—Essays on "Education in a Republic," and "Rays from a Honeymoon," which is the weakest paper in the magazine. The poems are "A Welcome to Garibaldi," rather a trite theme, and "My Destiny." There are also the usual "Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day." The mechanical execution is excellent. The title and contents on the cover are enclosed in a neat architectural border, with the firm monogram at the base. The paper is of excellent quality, and the typography clear and bright. If the excellent promise held out by the opening number is fulfilled, there can be little doubt of the success of the new magazine.

## THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

### A Christmas Carol.

Origin of Christmas—The Child's Star—The Beauty of the Day—Advantages of Being an Old Woman—The Christmas Goose—The Giving of Gifts—Charity to the Poor—A Merry Christmas to All.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1867.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

As I shall not have a chance to talk to your readers again before next Sunday, and as the blessed Christmas will have come and gone before that time, I have determined to choose Christmas as my theme to-day, and for once to omit the gossip of the book-shelves and the stage, and the feminine little things so dear to Aurelia and Celeste, and sing my Carol.

In the year 1 of our blessed Lord, a carpenter and his wife came to Bethlehem to pay his taxes, and it is to be hoped he did not have to shut his eyes and grit his teeth as I had to when I paid mine in the year 1867 of our blessed Lord.

If the taxes at Bethlehem were on the scale of the taxes at Chicago, it is no wonder that the carpenter and his wife lodged in a stable.

On that night a Child was born among the cattle, and the angels opened the doors of Heaven and flooded the whole Bethlehem plain with music, what time the shepherds leaned upon their staves to listen, and the sheep knelt down upon their knees in adoration. And wise, long-bearded Magi of the Orient came upon their camels, bearing gifts with them and following the star which never tarried until it stood over the young Child.

And from that Christmas to this Christmas, do I solemnly believe, that on each recurrence of the birthday of our blessed Lord, the angels open wide the doors of Heaven and smile upon each young child, and that some star still stands over each young child to guide Santa Claus on his beautiful errand.

Now I know that old Blobbs, who never had an aspiration of soul that soared higher than a quintal of codfish, nor an imagination that was not regularly ruled and indexed with a Dr. on one side, and a Cr. on the other, and a $ all over it; and that Mrs. Midas, whose theory of life is bounded by a bonnet-string and colored with the latest Bismark shade, will shrug shoulders at the idea. And well they may, for I think it exceedingly doubtful whether the smallest star in the canopy would find it worth while to stand over either of them. And yet do I believe that there be choice spirits over whom a star stands, raining down blessed influences and ever bringing them closer together.

And thus the first Christmas was celebrated in that Bethlehem stable one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven years ago, and when it was over the carpenter took his tax receipt, unvexed by special assessments for lamp posts, Nicolson pavements, plank sidewalks, etc., and went on his way rejoicing.

It seems to me, furthermore, that I hang up my stocking—that stocking which all the rest of the year has held only a foot, terror to shoemakers, and a bunion worthy its namesake, the immortal tinker—on the most beautiful day of the year. It comes set like a jewel in the very heart of winter; when all nature is at rest; when the days are shortest and the nights are darkest; when every bird is silent upon the hillside; when no leaf is green but the holly, and the ivy, and the wintergreen; when the weather is bleakest without but cheeriest within; when the storms sweep through the streets and the house-fires glow ruddiest on the hearths; when the grayest sky is made bright by Santa Claus, Kriss Kringle, and the Christ-Kindchen and Christmas-tide runs joyfully with wassail and taper-lighted tree, and song and dance. New Years has come to be hedged in by fashion. Fourth of July is a matter of buncombe. Thanksgiving is dear to the stomach. But Christmas is the day of all days, the best and the brightest of the year.

I would like to be a little child, or an old woman, it matters little which, to really enjoy Christmas. I would like to have back all the angles which friction with the world has rubbed off, and to thoroughly believe in the existence of that Laplander who drives his team of reindeers athwart the housetops, tethers them to the chimneys, and fills up the small stockings on the bed-posts; and to stand before a Christmas tree under the firm conviction that there never was anything so beautiful in the world before.

Or I would like to be an old woman, to sit, with my feet to the fire, in the arm-chair, with my best cap on, and just one gray curl escaping from it—that identical curl which played the deuce with gouty, rheumatic, splenetic, dear old John Anderson, in the chair opposite, half a century ago, when we were the pride of the whole country-side; with not a single wrinkle on my smooth face; with my silk gown on, which will stand alone; with my flock of children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren trooping about me; with blessed memories of a long and well spent life; with tender recollections of eighty Christmases, dead and under the snow, whose ghosts flit by me in the ashes; with the beautiful privilege of extending my hands over the young heads and blessing them as the Lord Christ stretches his hands in benediction over the earth each Christmas and confers upon it the gift of His grace.

Even the crisp brown goose, smoking upon the platter, down whose streaming sides the little rivulets of rich gravy are trickling, his breast bursting with all savory essences, happy in his side pieces and doubly blessed in his second joints, is to be congratulated on his culinary canonization. The bald eagle, flying from the Atlantic to the Pacific, gazing at the sun because it don't hurt him a particle, and stealing chickens and other small deer from the barnyards, and the strutting turkey of Thanksgiving, with his shrivelled, chippy breast and stringy legs, are unworthy of mention by the side of the Christmas goose. Is it not well worth the while of any feathered biped to be a fool through life, the scoff and scorn of dogs and men, if haply he may achieve an apotheosis like that of the Christmas goose? He dies that we may dine. He dies in the flesh to resurrect in the oven. He passes from mortal sight to reappear in *pate de foie gras*. He gives his head cheerfully to the block that his body may be the crowning glory and the holocaust of Christmas-tide. His life, homely and foolish as it is, is not altogether in vain. How many of us bipeds without feathers may lay claim to the same merits?

If there is a sad spot in all the earth, on Christmas morning, it must be the house where there are no children—over which no star stops; in which there is no small stocking to be filled; for which no juvenile carnival will be celebrated. The giving of gifts is one of the most blessed privileges of the day. Blessed, too, on that day is the bachelor uncle or brother, who can confer gifts upon the little ones, and thrice blessed the good sister of every neighborhood who makes glad so many little hearts. If there be a wretched person on earth, it must be the man who can't or won't make a Christmas gift.

And in all our Christmas giving let us remember this, that under many roofs no Christmas tree will blaze, and on many hearths the ashes will be gray and cold; that in many homes the voice of the angel proclaiming the Bethlehem message "Peace on earth and good will to men" will be silenced by the wolf at the door; that many little feet will be cold upon the pavement wandering about in quest of food; that many little eyes will peer into the windows and wonder at the strange sights and sounds; that poverty, hunger and despair will be the only visitants at many firesides in this Christian land of ours, filled with feasting and plenty. Let us therefore in all our giving remember that "the greatest of these is charity." Let us remember that the abodes of poverty are doubly dear to us on this day of all the year. Let us cheer them with our bounty, and visit them with words of joy and hope. Let us make our star stand over these homes. Let us remember the poor, for the first Christmas was celebrated in a stable among the cattle, and the Christ-child was born in a manger, for the carpenter and his wife, who came down to pay taxes, were very poor.

My carol would not be closed without my Christmas wishes. And therefore a merry Christmas-tide to all gentle people and a blotting out of all enmities on Christmas morn. A merry Christmas to all, saints and sinners. A merry Christmas to Aurelia and Celeste basking in the sunshine, and to Bridget in the shade. A merry Christmas to my enemy, whom I forgive, and to my friend in whose heart I live. A merry Christmas to all children whose little lips will syllable the sweet utterances of childhood. A merry Christmas to the homeless and the outcasts and the Pariahs, God help them. A merry Christmas to my creditors, and many returns of the same. A merry Christmas and a full wassail bowl to all good fellows. A merry Christmas to the Y. M. C. A., and may their days be long in the land. A merry Christmas to all the half-orphans, and orphans, and erring women and friendless and all other recipients of charity, including the occupants of the Court House, "Spook" and all. A merry Christmas to the grand army of divorcees and divorcees, and may their numbers grow less. A merry Christmas to THE TRIBUNE and all its readers, and, Mr. Editor, a merry Christmas to you upon your tripod, and may your stocking be well filled.

And "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, and good will to men."

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

## LITERATURE.

### Notices of New Publications.

FOUR YEARS AMONG SPANISH AMERICANS. By F. HASSAUREK, late United States Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. New York: Hurd & Houghton, 459 Broome street; Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1867.

Spanish America is almost literally an unknown world, contiguous as it is to the United States. Unfortunately, the only information which reaches us from those States is mainly connected with the constant revolutions and counter-revolutions and the corresponding changes of rulers, which have of late been so frequent as to possess little interest. Of the nature of the country, its physical formation, its scenery and its productions; of the people, their manners and customs, their mode of life, their art, literature and social characteristics, we know little. It is from this point of view that Mr. Hassaurek's book possesses peculiar interest. In his official capacity of United States Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador, he enjoyed unusual advantages of studying the people. His official circumstances brought him into close relations with the governing class and the aristocracy, and his frequent tours and habits of close observation and journalizing, added to study of private and official records, have fitted him to form an unbiassed opinion of the people, and to draw an exceedingly interesting picture of the country. We find in this book what we ought to find, but seldom do in books of this kind, not flippant, superficial statements, but intimate and internal glimpses of South American life, set forth in a conscientious, candid and dignified manner, which carries the conviction of truth with it. His treatment of his subject is exhaustive, and yet concise, introducing us to the physical characteristics of the country, its cities and villages, its social life in all its phases, its religious observances and national sports, its historical eras, politics and legislation; closing with a translation of the "Derrotero" of Valverde, the curious guide to the Inca treasures, buried in the Llanganati Mountains, which forms an appendix to the work.

The ascent of Chimborazo, one of the mountains which rises highest and grandest in every schoolboy's remembrances, is thus impressively described:

"The ascent seems endless. One terrace or mountain platform is hardly reached when we discover other and higher ones before us. Vegetation gradually diminishes; crags begin to close upon our narrow path, and over sharp-pointed rocks stumble for awhile the panting animals. At last, doubling the mountain amphitheatre which we have slowly ascended to almost its highest point, we lose sight of the valley of Guaranda and its smiling fertility, to find ourselves in a wilderness of dreary mountains, valleys, and precipices covered with the long and cheerless paramo-grass, which for many a weary hour will be our monotonous companion. But the turn of the road has brought us face to face with Chimborazo, whose strange name and enormous height filled us with awe when we first read of it in school histories and geographies. Perhaps only a few of the many strange and difficult names which we then learned, have remained fresh in our memory; but among those few, Chimborazo always held an important place. And now it breaks upon our gaze in its majestic reality and overwhelming grandeur. Of many of the wonders of nature or art our expectations are wrought to such a pitch that reality will often be fraught with disappointment. Thus Rousseau confesses to have felt disappointed when he first saw the sea, and many other similar instances could be adduced. But I do not believe that anybody will be disappointed in the view of Chimborazo, not as it is seen at a distance from the sea, from Guayaquil or the heights of Camino Real, but as it will break upon him in the region of the storms and clouds and in the fearful solemnity of Nature's solitude.

"Fiercer and fiercer grows the wind as we advance; gust after gust comes down from the throne of the king of the Ecuadorian mountains; clouds form and dissolve around its snowy dome, or fleet by in wild precipitation; carcasses of dead mules or donkeys block up many of the narrow passages of the road; barefooted and shivering arrieros, with their heads and necks bundled up with ponchos or shawls, hurry past us, urging and cursing their jaded animals; from time to time icy mists will hover around us, wetting our hair and ponchos, and hiding the gloomy landscape from our view; and the piercing cold, which many a day freezes the water in these altitudes, mockingly brings to our recollection the tropical scenes which we left but a day or two ago.

"Lonely crosses on the roadside, or skulls in niches dug into the mountain, will now be met with, unfolding eloquent tales, in their ghastly silence, of poor travellers whose last journey was brought to an unfortunate end far away from the abodes of man. * * * * * * *

"Nearer and nearer we now draw to the grim mountain. The inequalities of the road again increase so that it will be a difficult task for an unskilled horseman to keep himself firm in the saddle. Our ascent is sometimes interrupted by almost perpendicular declivities, where the road is hardly two feet wide, with a steep, rocky wall on one side and a yawning precipice on the other. Apprehensive of an increase of the storm, we ask the arrieros whom we meet, '*Como esta el cerro?*' ('How is the mountain?') and their shivering reply, '*Severoso*' ('Severy'), tells us that worse is to follow. The clouds which play around the mountain now cover its upper, now its lower parts; now they hide it completely, now they allow a full view of its gigantic dimensions, which seem to expand as we approach. A group of ordinary trees (*Polylepis*) in a wilderness of rocks, seems to form a landmark of vegetation, which is about to disappear around us. The horses, tired by the long and steep ascent and the wind, require the strong stimulus of our spurs. The fury of the wind increases. Our hats have to be tied to our heads with handkerchiefs or strings. The roaring of the storm often becomes deafening.

"But fortunately we are already at the foot of the Arenal (the sandy region), which is the highest point on the road. Another steep ascent has to be made, exceedingly tiresome for the horses, which move with great difficulty through the deep sand, strewn with the bones and skeletons of beasts of burden. Reaching the summit, a sandy plain stretches out before us, which is about the best part of the road between Ambato and Guaranda—wide, smooth and dry. This is the *Arenal*, 14,[illegible] feet above the level of the sea. It has two divisions—*El Arenal Grande* and *El Arenal Chiquito*—the one being a continuation of the other. These plains are often covered with snow so as to hide the track which we must follow. Hailstorms, too, are frequent in this windy desert. * * * * * * *

"And now Chimborazo is no longer the background of a distant view; it is our only view to the left of the road, from which it is separated by a broad ravine. From our position near the limit of perpetual snow, perhaps less than an hour's exertion would lead us into the snow-drifts of the mountain. Grand and beautiful is its majestic dome, and dazzling its whiteness when the sun's rays are reflected from it, as it stands out well defined by the deep azure of the sky. Grim and awful is its appearance when the sky is darkened by clouds, and ghastly vapors are drifting over and around its giant peaks.

"Chimborazo rises 21,4[illegible] feet (Humboldt) above the level of the sea. No human foot ever reached its summit. The highest point in the world conquered by man is six thousand and four [illegible] on the meters. It was reached on Chimborazo [illegible] naturalist, 16th of December, 1831, by the French [illegible] Boussingault, and his English friend [illegible], Colonel Hall. Humboldt [illegible] of June, 1802, attempted an ascent on the [illegible] hundred and seventy eight meters. The [illegible] of the fog compelled them to return."

As an instance of the amusing politeness of the people of Quito, the author relates the following:

"It is amusing to hear a Quitonian lady send one of her servants to deliver a message to another lady. Translated into English it sounds as follows: 'Go to the Senorita Fulana de [illegible]; tell her that she is my heart (*que es mi corazon*), and the dear little friend of my soul; [illegible] that I am dying (*que estoy muriendome*) [illegible] for not having seen her, and ask her why she does not come to see me; tell her that I have been awaiting her for more than a week, and that I send her my best respects and considerations; and ask her how she is and how her husband is, and how her [illegible] are, and whether they are all well in the family; and tell her that she is my little love, and whether she will not be kind enough to send me that pattern which she promised me the other day.' Now, anybody would suppose that the servant entrusted with this highly important message, would forget one-half of it, or be unwilling to deliver the long [illegible] to the short argument; but it is not so. With a conscientiousness that does not distinguish them in other respects, and with a strength of memory that would shame the retentiveness of Sancho Panza, in delivering his master's message from the Sierra Morena to the Dulcinea of his heart, the servants will deliver themselves with a parrot-like fidelity, and in a strange, monotonous [illegible] of voice, of the complete mass of compliments confided to their charge; they will rather add than omit one; they will rather improve on the original than weaken its effects by giving a synopsis merely, or editing an abridgement."

Marketing is done in Quito after the following fashion:

"The mode of marketing is very queer. Of course ladies or gentlemen will not go to market, not even with a servant to carry the basket. This practice, so common with us, would be scandalous and disreputable in Spanish America. It is the cook, or sometimes the huasicama, who makes the purchases. He will first buy a few breads in [illegible] grocery, and with these breads he will buy his vegetables, or other articles worth less than a cuartillo, which is the smallest coin, and the fourth part of a real. One bread represents one-fifth of a cuartillo—twenty common breads being given for one real. The bread thus used consists of small round pieces, weighing but very little, although sufficiently doughy and indigestible. The Indian producers or vendors, therefore, receive more bread than money. The want of copper coin is the cause of this strange custom. Sometimes the cooks will make their purchases by force. They will take what they need, and then throw down not what the Indian seller asks, but what they deem sufficient. Of course the poor Indian never thinks of resisting anybody who is not an Indian. Even negroes and cholos he considers superior to himself, and patiently submits to every act of injustice or oppression."

Marketing over, cooking is accomplished in the following manner:

"The houses have neither fire-places nor chimneys, except in a few buildings of modern construction. The want of fire-places is sometimes severely felt. The smoke arising from kitchen fires must make its way out of the kitchen door, and a few apertures above it. Kitchens, therefore, are black and dark; and as almost nothing but charcoal is used for cooking, they are noisome and uncomfortable. Stoves are not known. There being no flues connected with the hearths, cooking is quite a task, and the cook needs one, two or more subordinates to fan the fires; to almost every pot a separate fire, and to two fires, one individual to fan them. Servants, however, are very cheap, although unreliable and lazy; but of this hereafter. The pots used for cooking have not a flat bottom like ours, but are pointed below, so that they cannot stand without being supported by some contrivance, or inserted into the holes which the hearth contains on purpose. The large jars in which water is carried have the same impracticable shape. They are put on wooden trestles, or into holes in a stone bench opposite or at the side of the hearth. The cook generally brings his family with him, allowing his dirty children to romp about the kitchen. A female cook will do her work with the baby tied on to her back, or deposited by her side on the kitchen floor. Hair in the meals is of frequent occurrence, without reference to an occasional flea, or a bit of vis- [illegible] fractures, which have communicated [illegible] as the soup from the [illegible] vegetables."

We have given sufficient extracts from the work to show not only that it is abundant in information of an interesting character but that it is written in a pleasant and sketchy manner. It is a valuable addition to the American library of travel, and a work which will richly repay perusal.

EIGHTY YEARS PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: a Family Record of American Industry, Energy, and Enterprise: showing the various Channels of Industry and Education through which the People of the United States have arisen from a British Colony to their present National Importance; giving in an historical form, the vast improvements made in Agriculture, Cultivation of Cotton, Sugar, Commerce, Travel and Transportation, Steam Engines, Manufacture of Cotton, Wool, Silk, Paper, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Hats, Carriages and Coaches, Plated Ware, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Clocks and Watches, Pins, Refined Sugar, Glass, India Rubber, Fishing Business, Fur and Fur Trade, Humanitarian Institutions, etc., etc. With a large amount of Statistical Information showing the Comparative Progress of the different States with each other, and to some extent, with other Nations. By Eminent Literary Men, who have made the Subjects of which they have written their special study. Extensively embellished with Steel and Electrotype Plate Engravings, executed by the first Artists in the Country, illustrating the Progress of the various Interests treated of. Furnished by Agents only. Hartford, Conn.: Published by L. Stebbins. 1867.

The very comprehensive title of this book which we have given in full, irrespective of space, explains very completely its scope, and leaves us little to add in that direction. On all the points enumerated, the statistical and other information is very full, down to the year 1860, and very clearly shows the progress the country made from its first settlement to that time. In this respect the work is valuable for reference, and some of the articles derive unusual interest from the fact that they have been prepared by experienced men, who have made the subjects on which they have written, a special study for many years. In many other respects, however, the work bears unmistakable evidence of having been cheaply and hastily prepared. A large part of the book is devoted to advertising purposes, which really have not so much connection with the progress of the country as with the purse of the publishers. The statistics, again, are only brought down to 1860. A very trifling amount of labor would have improved the work in this respect, and given it additional value as a present reference. The engravings, which are very numerous, are a singular hodge-podge, varying from some very elegant steel prints to wood cut abominations which would do discredit to a cheap placard on a dead wall. If they were intended to illustrate the progress achieved in engraving, by contrast, of course their insertion would be eminently proper and in keeping with the general design of the work; but unfortunately this is not the case. The only purpose of their insertion is to illustrate the topics treated in the book. Instead of illustration, disfigurement is the result. Another extraordinary feature of this book is the indexing. A list of contents follows the title-page, in which the references are correct, as far as we have followed them. An index of several pages, however, closes the volume, in which we have been unable to find a single correct reference. Such careless, slip-shod work in a volume of such pretensions, containing much matter which is really valuable, is inexcusable. As a history of the past it is very creditable. If it had made its appearance in 1860, it would have been a valuable reference for the present of 1860; but for the practical use of 1868 it is about as valuable as a last year's almanac.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE AVE MARIA ALMANAC.—The third issue of the Ave Maria Almanac, published at Notre Dame University, Indiana, is just out. It contains a very complete calendar, especially of the Romish feasts and a large amount of interesting reading matter. The proceeds of the sale of this almanac go to the relief of sufferers by the yellow fever at the South—a charity worthy enough to insure for it a large sale.

GREECE.—"Greece, Her Progress and Present Position," is the title of an elegantly printed, wide-margined pamphlet from the press of G. P. Putnam & Co. This work is a translation from the French of Alexander Ris Rangabe, the French Minister at Washington, with an introduction by the translator, and gives from official sources a very complete and interesting view of Greece, its population, agricultural resources, public improvements, roads and telegraphs, maritime affairs, commerce, manufactures, finances, the various governmental departments, education, and a sketch of the Greek Church and of brigandage. Many of the statements are of peculiar interest, especially those under the head of "Education," from which it appears that the cost of public instruction forms .054 of the total expenditure. The significance of these figures is shown by comparison with other European countries, in the following exhibits: Saxony, .036; Prussia, .029; Bavaria, .036; Austria, .018; Italy, .017; France, .012. In 1835 there existed in all Greece but 71 schools, attended by 6,721 pupils. In 1866 there were 1,150 schools, attended by 63,363 pupils.

"AN EPISTLE TO 'BOZ,'" by "Zedekiah Comitatus," printed anonymously, is the title of a very silly and very scurrilous poem abusive of Mr. Dickens. The only sense displayed in it is in the concealment of the names of writer and publisher.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The December issue of the *Little Corporal*, which has become the organ of all the Western little folks, is out and filled from first page to last with entertaining matter for the children. Mr. Sewell and his co-laborer Emily Huntington Miller, have admirably succeeded in that most difficult task, the establishment of a periodical for children, which, while it does not rise above the level of the childish understanding, is at the same time dignified, and tends to juvenile elevation. And this reminds us to say that Mr. Sewell has still further endeared himself to the children by his chromo-lithograph of "Little Red Ridinghood and the Wolf," reproduced from Beard's painting, which is now in the possession of Mr. Sewell. It would be superfluous for us to say a word about an animal painter so well-known as Beard, but we may say that the painting, both in composition and color, has been admirably chromo-lithographed, and is especially noticeable as the first chromo ever produced in Chicago, and one of the largest, if not the largest, ever made in the country, the size being 18x24 inches. It is for sale at the office of the *Little Corporal*, mounted, for ten dollars, and will also be used by Mr. Sewell as a premium for subscribers. It is to be presumed that all children know the pretty story of the little "Red Ridinghood." It will be doubly pleasant to them now, illustrated so superbly. Every member in the Grand Army of the Juvenile Republic should have one of these chromos, and it should be the duty of every parent to provide his children with one of them.

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC is the title of an elegantly embellished almanac, with illuminated covers, from the press of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. The illustrations embrace four beautifully colored prints, reproduced from Bellows' paintings of "The Seasons," and a large number of engravings and month-vignettes on wood, by the best artists of the country. The announcement of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Donald G. Mitchell as editors is a guarantee of the good things to be found in the almanac. It is a splendid literary and artistic success.

THE LITTLE FOX; or the Story of Captain Sir J. L. McClintock's Arctic Expedition. Written for the young. By S. J. C., author of "Little Facts for Little People," "Waggie and Wattie," &c. New York: M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway. Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1868.

ELSIE DINSMORE. By MARTHA FARQUHARSON. New York: M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway. Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1868.

THE CLIFFORD HOUSEHOLD. New York: M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway. Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1868.

Just the books for holiday gifts to the children—neatly printed and bound, handsomely illustrated, and unexceptionable in moral tone.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MABEL'S PROGRESS. A novel. By the author of "Aunt Margaret's Trouble." New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers, Franklin square. Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1868.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. Two volumes in one. Waverley Novels. Illustrated Library Edition. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1868.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL. Two volumes in one. Waverley Novels. Illustrated Library Edition. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1868.

OPPORTUNITY. A novel. By ANNE MONCURE CRANE, author of "Emily Chester." Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1868.

### Popular Church Music.

Some crusty fellow, with no "music in his soul," fires the following petulant squib at popular church music: "When four woodlarks are allowed to do all the singing in the forest, and four seraphs all the singing of heaven, then can our churches afford to depend for singing upon four persons who stand in the loft, with their throats yet sore from singing at the opera, executing their fugue tune, and torturing our good old hymns in the following style:

We'll catch the flee
We'll catch the flee
We'll catch the flee-ting hour.

Pity our pol
Pity our pol
Pity our pol-luted souls.

He'll take the pil
He'll take the pil
He'll take the pil-grim home.

With reverence let the saints appear,
And bow—ow—ow before the Lord.

☞ The remark of Napoleon at the birth of the King of Rome, as reported by himself at St. Helena, is well known. The accoucheur Dubois came to the Emperor pale with fright, and informed him that a choice must be made between the life of the mother and that of the child. "Save the mother," said the Emperor, "it is her right. Proceed just as you would do in the case of a citizen's wife of the Rue St. Denis." The Emperor added that the answer produced an electric effect on Dubois. He recovered his *sang froid*, and in a quarter of an hour the King of Rome was born. It is not so generally known that Queen Caroline, of England, was rescued from the same hazard by care and decision. Her strength seemed totally exhausted. The friends who were in a state of extreme alarm, when Lord Thurlow said, in his usual rough way, [illegible]. The advice was followed and the Princess speedily recovered.

## THE LECTURE PLATFORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

### The Winter Courses in Boston—Languishing Condition of New England Lyceums—Poor Lectures—The Failure of Lecturers as Speakers—Present Need of the Pulpit—Mission of the Lecture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.

There have been three courses of lectures side by side this winter in Music Hall—the Parker Fraternity on Tuesday, the Mercantile Library on Wednesday, and the Old Bay State on Thursday. Tickets did not go off well this year. The Old Bay State made decidedly the best hit. It was opened by John B. Gough, who invariably draws a crowded house. Anna Dickinson in this course had a full house. Ella Davis Rockwood, a very pretty young girl, who declaims very well, had a very full house. Mr. Phillips was complimented as usual with a good house. Without naming lecturers, I may say that not less than half the lectures in this course were decidedly inferior productions. In the Fraternity course Charles Sumner spoke to a very large audience, and with more than his usual power. Emerson discoursed most admirably on "Eloquence;" so did Charles Eliot Norton on "Thought in America;" Rev. Mr. Manning eulogized John Brown; Theodore Tilton made his plea for Female Suffrage; Garrison told us what he had seen and thought in Europe; and Langston, the colored orator, argued the case of the negro, but no one of these drew more than a fair audience. Anna Dickinson drew, as usual, a full house. And last night Mr. Phillips had a noble audience for the delivery of his lecture on O'Connell, the great Irish Agitator. The Mercantile Library course has one or two of the most popular lecturers, but, as a whole, it lags behind the courses already spoken of.

The Lyceum in New England is in a demoralized condition. Lyceums cannot arrange paying courses, owing to the fact that the best lecturers get so much more in your young Western cities than our Eastern communities can afford to pay. A town of five thousand people, with you, has six enterprising, warm-blooded young men, who want to take out two or three young ladies apiece, once a week, to a lecture, where a similar town with us has six not very young women who must stay at home in pinched and chilled maidenhood, because the seventh woman alone can get a beau. With you in the West, also, people read at home less than with us in the East; a good lecture is more serviceable in the West than in the East. The consequence need not be pointed out. The West pays the best lecturers much better than we can. Hence our lyceums languish.

There is undoubtedly a two-fold serious fault in many of the lectures now offered to the public. They are not of profound interest, and they are not well done. Even able lecturers catch up some theme of exciting interest to politicians and the newspapers, and make an harangue when they ought to make a lecture, not merely handling a topic of ephemeral interest, but handling it no better than it has been handled for every hearer in his newspaper. In the half dozen lectures inflicted on us this winter upon Reconstruction, there has not been the gleam of an idea not fully familiar to all of us. Even the speech of Wendell Phillips on "The Dawdling Congress" seemed commonplace compared with his masterly recital of the story of O'Connell, into which was skillfully woven an unanswerable vindication of the mission of agitators, among whom Mr. Phillips is first in this country, if not in the world. A good lecture ought to be a contribution both of information and of thought, put in the very best style. If the facts recited, and the thoughts presented, in a lecture, are already familiar, and if, in addition, the style of the lecture is not above that of a sermon or an harangue, this two-fold serious error spoils the performance. It is a great pity that some of our really able lecturers do what Mr. Phillips, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Norton, and a very few more, never do—that is, introduce mere clap-trap. The great sentiments of humanity are so strong in the American masses, and their appreciation of good thoughts, of telling facts and touching sentiments, is so quick and generous that no excuse can be found for the lecturer who so far forgets himself as to be superficial and merely sensational. It is possible to give in a lecture a high order of instruction and entertainment; the platform need not attempt to compete with the theatre. What the American people want is a downright earnest scholar and thinker, who can tell effectively the best things he knows, can picture the most beautiful things, can argue the most true things, can at need set forth the most eloquent things.

There is one point, if I am not mistaken, in which many able lecturers come to grief—I mean in *reading* their lectures. The lecture should be spoken, not from memory of written words, but from thorough study, and right out of the head and heart at the moment. This, it is well known, is the method of Mr. Phillips. Charles Dickens does not *read*, he *tells the story*, hardly looking at his book, and by no means strictly following it. Newman Hall is effective chiefly because of qualities in his discourses which would drop out or be greatly impaired if he attempted to read sermons. Undoubtedly some men have gifts which will carry them through in spite of the disadvantages of confinement to the manuscript. And yet these men, thoroughly trained to use their powers as Mr. Phillips uses his, would gain immensely. Rev. Jacob Manning and John M. Langston, in the Parker Fraternity course, did not near do themselves justice, because they read written lectures. The success, it seems to me, of the *pulpit*, in the future, absolutely depends on giving divinity students a thorough training in the great art of thinking well and speaking well without written preparation. In New England even the pulpit is steadily losing power; every one knows how much less heed the new communities give to the pulpit. Of course every one can name exceptions, but they are found in men who begin to understand and to meet the demands of the new time. As a whole, the pulpit will fail utterly, as far as a large and most intelligent class are concerned, unless it avail itself of that most remarkable of gifts, the gift of ready address, supplemented and furnished always by the power to write well upon occasion. I believe experience will prove that the two gifts pull admirably together, the writer writing better after discipline in ready speaking, and the speaker speaking better for discipline with the pen. Whoever thinks to improve by giving up writing will soon come to grief. Study with the pen, and study hard, harder than if you depended on the written production; then when the topic so studied comes up to be spoken upon, after ripening in the mind, the word will be not only fresh and animated, but well reasoned and cogent—this seems to be the best rule.

The lecture platform is a broader pulpit, a pulpit for the leaders of their time, the men who are best as scholars, thinkers and speakers. Probably the lecture is to play the first part in the popular working out of the great human problems in America. In it will be heard the best and ablest men, speaking apart from all narrow interests, disregarding all lines of restriction and exclusion, speaking as men to men. To be worthy to stand on this broad platform of popular ministry is an aim as honorable as any which the most eminent can put before themselves.

HOMO.

### Criticism of Senator Sherman's Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The bill Senator Sherman has introduced into the Senate comes nearest to my views, of anything yet proposed, touching our national finances. The true policy for Congress to pursue, is, a let alone policy; to legislate as little as possible upon that subject; neither increase nor reduce essentially the currency of the country, and to do nothing that shall have a tendency to change the relations of property, or debtor and creditor. The amount of greenback currency that it provides is just right, for the present. The provision made for exchanging currency into bonds, and again bonds into greenbacks, is admirable. The proposition to issue bonds equal to the present five-twenties that may be out, for their redemption, is wise, but I think they should bear but five per cent interest, subject to one per cent tax, to be divided between the General Government and the States equally, which is just and proper.

This done, let the banks and the banking system remain undisturbed, except to equalize the amount of capital and currency between the different States more justly, according to business and population.

Section 5 of this bill is all wrong. There is neither reason nor justice in making four hundred million dollars of bonds payable in gold, interest and principal, in England and Germany.

We have borrowed no money abroad, we owe no debts in England or Germany, and we are under no obligations, legal or moral, to go into those countries and look up our bonds and transport gold to pay such bonds as may be found there.

How came our bonds in England and Germany? The people of those countries came here and bought them in our market, at an average price of about sixty cents for a dollar, in gold or equivalent. They bought them for speculation and investment and for use, as they buy flour, wheat and pork in our markets. Since these bonds were bought by them they have received annual interest on them in gold, at six per cent on on the face, equal to ten per cent on the money they paid out for the bonds.

Now, what propriety is there in our making new bonds payable in London and Frankfort at a rate of four and a half per cent interest, payable there too, to take up the bonds that are supposed to be held in those countries, that are, interest and principal, payable at home?

They bought our bonds in our market, interest payable at home in gold semi-annually, and principal at the discretion of government after five years in the legal currency of this country.

This legal currency is now worth much more than it was when they bought our bonds, and if they take greenbacks now for their matured bonds, they gain full ten per cent in the value of the money, besides the ten per cent annual interest they have received.

Besides these considerations, it will average to cost our government three per cent to remit this interest as it falls due to Frankfort, and the same for the principal, when government chooses to pay it, and two per cent to remit interest and principal to London, in gold.

The amount of interest on this five hundred million payable in England and Germany at four and a half per cent is $22,500,000. It will cost the government $561,500 annually to remit the interest, and for ten years, $5,615,000; this is provided government pays the bonds at the end of ten years. Then it will cost the government to remit the principal, half to Frankfort and half to London, the full sum of $12,500,000, making in all principal and interest for the ten years the shortest time named for the bonds to run, $18,115,000. *This is the mere expense* of making the payments abroad, and the difference between making the bonds payable at the Treasury or New York, and paying them half in Frankfort, Germany, and the other half in London.

Why not let John Bull, and the Dutchmen who have bought our bonds for speculation, and made it, too, bring the bonds where they are payable, and take such pay for them as we at home take, and then if they want the gold for them, let them be at the expense of getting it home. Nationally we are under no obligations to either of these countries, for aid or sympathy, in the struggle we have had that has made the necessity for issuing these bonds now maturing.

I hope Congress will entertain the measure introduced by Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, favorably, with the exception of that part making bonds payable away from home.

Those foreigners that came into our market to buy bonds, can come here and collect them in the manner that the bonds would have been paid had those purchasers let them alone. I desire to see our government just with everybody. It is not just to the people, the tax-payers, to impose upon them eighteen millions of taxes for the benefit of foreign speculators. It is not just to the government itself, nor is it just to the foreigners that holds the bonds, the nature of the case giving them no right to ask it or accept it—it is nothing but a gratuity. We have borrowed no money from foreigners as a nation, nor do we need to. We have means enough, wealth enough, in this country to absorb all the bonds government need issue, and to carry them without foreign aid, and if they want any commodity our markets afford let them come into our market on equal terms with ourselves, but give them no advantage over those of manner born.

THOMAS RICHMOND.

## CARLOTTA.

### Visit to the Lunatic of Castle Tervueren.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A Frenchman who lately visited Castle Tervueren, the asylum of the unfortunate Empress Carlotta, previous to her removal to Castle Lacken, gives, in the Paris *Figaro*, an interesting account of the impressions which he received there:

"The apartments of the Empress Carlotta are on the ground floor. Her sitting-room has three parts, is very pleasant and well lighted, and opens upon a large lawn. The Empress likes to sit here at the window, leaning on her elbow, and to enjoy the beautiful view, on which occasion she plays incessantly with a ringlet of her hair. The room, a mixture of luxury and precautions, is hung entirely in white. A network of yellow satin runs as a border around the whole ceiling, and is turned down in the corners. All reliefs are carefully avoided, or disappear under soft cushions; neither knobs nor keys are to be seen at the doors; for the rest, the rooms lead into one another, and are connected by *portieres*; in order to enter, you merely draw them aside. Her bed is lined with curled gauze; the curtains descend from the canopy like clouds of gauze, forming a transparent mist. The Empress sleeps under the eyes of those who watch her.

"A table of *lapis lazuli* stands under the lustre of her writing-desk. On the sides of the bed are to be seen the life-size portraits of King Leopold I. and Queen Louise. The portrait of the present King, a splendid photograph, adorns the mantel-piece, on which stands also a beautiful clock *a la Louis XVI*. Opposite the mantel-piece is a glass case of ebony and gold, whose tone is not exactly in keeping with the *tout ensemble*. On the wall opposite the bed, between the two windows, is a Christ of ivory on his cross of ebony, over a *prie-dieu* bearing the escutcheons of Orleans and Belgium. This *prie-dieu* already worn out and faded by the knees and tears of Carlotta and her mother, is the same on which the Queen, the daughter of Louis Philippe, used to pray.

"But there is in this room nothing, nothing whatever recalling Carlotta's husband, Maximilian; and yet there is blonde hair in the golden locket hanging on the nail that pierces the feet of Christ. It is the lock which Maximilian entrusted to the priest who comforted him on going to his execution.

"For the rest, Carlotta never seems to occupy herself with him, at least not in the presence of witnesses. Has God in His mercy extinguished her memory?

"The Empress rises early, her sleep being very restless. She goes to bed at 10. She hears one mass daily; her devotion is touching.

"She takes a very light breakfast, and also a most unsubstantial dinner. Fruit and milk are her favorite food. This diet, which she adopted at Miramar, and from which they try to wean her at Castle Tervueren, adds to the bloodlessness which has so fearfully undermined the health of the Princess.

"She chats, she reads and writes, but never to her husband.

"I was so fortunate as to obtain one of her pens, as well as a sheet of paper on which she had written all sorts of incoherent sentences, the whole being signed 'Carlotta.' What a difference there is between this and her former handwriting! Everything in her is but the shadow of what she was.

"Her sister-in-law, the Queen of Belgium, leaves her only from time to time in order to embrace her children at Ostend or Brussels. How much kindness and tender solicitude and what an angelic protection surrounds this august and interesting victim! What efforts are being made to conceal from the poor sufferer the fact that she is a prisoner, and to hide from her the grated windows of the prison of Tervueren! During the very rare absence of the Queen instances of her trying to make her escape have occurred; the motive of these attempts, she says, is to 'fulfil her mission.'

"It was only the other day she disappeared and hastened through the forest. She was finally found, exhausted, her dress torn, her hands bloody, at the door of a dairy farm-house, which you may see on the Lemoen road through the clearing of the forest; she had offered herself as a servant-girl to the proprietor of this farm.

"Previous to this last attempt she had once deceived the vigilance of her guardians, under very mournful circumstances. This was her first escape. What an excitement it produced. How anxiously she was sought for!

"She was found in the same forest. She was speaking to the trees, some of which she had adorned; and she took from her pocket sand which she distributed liberally, like ounces of gold. She would not leave the place, and offered the most violent resistance to those who removed her. It was dreadful to see her stamp the ground with her feet, and hear her declare, with her arms stretched out imperiously, that she was waiting for the large oak.

"The people of the village and the whole vicinity adore her. Whenever any of the villagers meet her, they smile immediately, in order not to give her any cause for apprehension and anxiety. All speak with profound emotion of her childhood, and say that although she appears more majestic, she has inherited the virtues of her excellent and amiable mother. It was not until I and my influential guide had visited the pavilion and her rooms that we beheld the Empress. She had just accompanied her uncles a short distance on their return from Tervueren. I saw her drawing figures with her foot, while they took leave of her, and suddenly, bursting into a flood of tears, throwing herself into their arms.

"The face of the poor lady is fearfully emaciated. It exhibits the angular features of the late Queen Marie Amelia, (consort of Louis Philippe) but with a blank expression of utter lack of thought. Her hair, which was parted in the middle, left her prominent forehead uncovered; I could distinctly see the sunken temples, with the blue, violently throbbing veins, and the protruding cheeks, which are always flushed with excitement.

"She wore a light-colored dress and a rose-colored necktie, which, I suppose, is the best refutation of the assertion that she is aware of the execution of her Imperial husband.

"When she and her sister-in-law had left her uncles, the Orleans Princes, she leaned tenderly on the Queen's arm. 'Why,' said she said, 'did that excellent Aumale look at me so strangely?' She then added, 'Ah, no, no!' and burst into laughter. She waved a white rose in her right hand, touched with them the trees in the avenue, and pressed the flower to her lips, and her hand to her heart as if to repress its too violent pulsations.

"Suddenly she seized her sister-in-law's hand and—was it a swoon?—sank at her feet. She rose again and tried to run, but leaned again on the Queen's arm, and said, 'Come, Mary, my strength is exhausted.'

"Two hours afterward (toward 3) we saw her driving past in a carriage; she wore a garden bonnet adorned with a wreath of white roses, a light gray dress of airy texture, and a white burnous with tassels of floss-silk. Her face was less agitated; but the aspect of this terrible calmness reminded me involuntarily of poor Ophelia.

"The friend who accompanied me drew her portrait from memory. The expression of this gentle resignation and her vanished majesty is heartrending.

"One of us two wore a very long beard and a broad-brimmed sombrero; to see the Empress better he was imprudent enough to take off his hat. She jumped up, and pointing her finger at him, exclaimed: 'Ha!'

"The Queen bent quickly out of the carriage in order to see what was the matter; but the man who had occasioned this incident had already entirely disappeared behind a grove of trees. What a reminiscence may have flashed through her sick head?

"She disappeared, and we returned to Brussels."

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Jay Cooke is to dine the Washington correspondents some evening soon, between five-twenty and seven-thirty. They will not go home till ten-forty.

Bismark's income, since he received the large donation from the Prussian Parliament, is between forty and fifty thousand dollars. He lives very economically, and said some weeks ago to Baron Von Rothschild, the Frankfort deputy, that he had no doubt that he would by and by become a millionaire. Until the year 1865, the Prussian Prime Minister was heavily in debt, and hardly able to make both ends meet.

Nachaud and Favre, the two leading lawyers of France, make each about one hundred and fifty thousand francs a year by their profession. About seven times as many cases as they can attend to are offered to them. Favre gives constant employment to eight young lawyers, who draw up briefs in the cases, to which he merely lends his name. All the leading members of the Parisian bar are decided opponents of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Duchess of [illegible], a very wealthy Roman lady, was recently ordered to leave the Eternal City within twenty-four hours. She says, in a letter published in the Italian papers, that she was treated with extreme brutality by Cardinal Antonelli. She went to him to complain of the Papal Zouaves, who, on marching through her farm of [illegible], had ransacked her beautiful villa there and stolen all her plate. No sooner had she said this than Cardinal Antonelli clenched his fists, stepped close to her, and cried out in a passionate rage, "You lie, vile woman! We do not steal. You and your kin steal. The Senate in Florence, of which your miserable uncle is a member, steals. The Piedmontese army, in which your brothers serve, steals. The police has long had its eyes on you. You are an infamous woman; leave Rome at once!" She adds that she was so much frightened by this outburst of fury that she fainted, and, on recovering her consciousness, she found herself lying on the marble [illegible] the room during her [illegible].

The New York [illegible] has the following announcement, which must be gratifying to all friends of the gentleman to whom it refers:

"As an indication that an extremely [illegible] winter is anticipated by all classes of the community it may be mentioned that Mr. William B. Astor on Tuesday last, cut down the trees in front of his residence in Lafayette Place. These trees, being maples of sixteen years' thrifty growth, will furnish fuel in such quantities as to enable their owner to look forward to the rigors of the ensuing three months with complacency."

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, had recently, a magnificent rosewood piano made by the best manufacturer of Vienna, and sent it as a present to the Empress Eugenie. The gift was accompanied by a polite little note, in which the Emperor said he trusted her Majesty would now descend occasionally to play on the instrument. As the Empress does not play the piano at all, it is not likely that she will condescend. Napoleon has by far more musical taste than his consort; he is a tolerably good performer on the [illegible], and, at the private concerts in the Tuileries, he occasionally plays a short piece or two, which, of course, never fail to throw the whole audience into ecstasies of delight.

## GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

A writer in the *Round Table* says: "Of all the epithets which woman asks or [illegible], surely the one which is subject to the most curious ordinary vicissitudes, perhaps because in its use of the word in its ordinary acceptation, has the delicious privilege of being [illegible] wrong."

The Paris journals devoted to ladies' fashions say that the color of dresses this winter is to be plain green, and that petticoats are to be [illegible] than last year, but are to be raised by [illegible] flock straps, held by chains of ebony, fastened to the waist by steel locks. Large and heavy earrings are to be suspended by chains from the waist behind."

A great revolution in fashion has occurred in Paris; the Bismark color has been ostracised, and the Metternich green has been declared the only wear.

In Boston, short dresses are about all that are seen upon the streets, but the length is made up with the evening dresses with their long trains. It is said of a fashionable Boston lady, who went to a party in that city not long since, that she arrived there about the first of the evening, but the last of her *dress* did not arrive until 11 o'clock.

Everything is gored, and it is predicted that it will reign as long as have full skirts. For outside garments, loose sacks, a [illegible] last year, are worn. The English jacket is a new style; it is short and fits the figure, with [illegible] on the back. It is reported that the hair is to come down a little, but as yet no movement has been made in that direction. One long curl down the back is commonly worn, and occasionally two braids.

Brazilian bug necklaces can be had at from thirty-five dollars, and are said to look well on the neck of a young lady. Eleven Brazilian bugs are mounted in gold and fastened to the chain which clasps about the neck. Between each bug a large pearl is suspended from the chain. The drops are made of pearls and bugs. The bugs are of a rich green, blended with black and gold. The necklaces only the back or shell of the bug is used, which bears a strong resemblance to the back of a small turtle. Ear drops made of pearls and gold, with precious stones for the eyes, in the form of bees, are very fashionable.

It is said of the Hon. Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, now spending the winter in Paris, that she dresses magnificently in a black velvet dress with a train which reaches clear out to the other parlor! She wears a costly lace shawl and three large red roses in her hair.

In Paris the bride's morning robes are magnificent. These so-called robes are richer than the evening dress, and are now worn at home at the *demi-toilette receptions*. They are made mostly of brocade satin, in the flowing Louis XV. style, and look much like costly furniture material. The favorite patterns are brocade bouquets joined by gold leaves and festoons. These dresses are worn with high-heeled shoes and [illegible] powdered hair, always with chignons of curls and a pouf of ribbon or lace, somewhere on the head to indicate that the costly style is not full dress. Terry velvet, or *velours epingle*, is another material admitted for walking dress [illegible], and for dinner parties with [illegible] satin rouleaux. The newest high bodices are crossed and fastened on the side, [illegible] two front flaps, which leave the throat bare, and are becoming to ladies who have white throats. I do not advise this style for the meagre and [illegible]-necked; a certain roundness of shape is desirable for this new cut. Pouff, with velvet [illegible] is the most costly of all this season's [illegible]. The prettiest have blue ground, with black velvet moss roses; white ground with mauve [illegible] velvet leaves and mauve ground with velvet [illegible] branches.

In New York velvet bonnets on any [illegible] correspond with the toilette are now trimmed with a gold or silver *aigrette*, laid upon the edge of the border. We see much less jet upon bonnets than was worn last winter. There seem to be few new shapes in the way of hats; young ladies almost universally wear the flat toquet. This [illegible] singular head-gear, placed on the top of a high chignon, comes sloping over the forehead, and to it is attached a *masque toilette* of black lace, falling down just to the lips, and tied in [illegible] the back. We saw a toquet of this style, the other day, made of violet *gros grain* silk, bound with velvet. The *masque toilette* was fastened round the edge with gold corn flowers. Others of brown velvet, are trimmed round with a [illegible] of tinted foliage of different shades of the same color.

## DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The new theatre at Bristol, England, is considered one of the largest provincial theatres in the country, and is capable of accommodating [illegible] persons.

Kate Denin failed to please the theatre-goers of Melbourne, Australia, in serious "business," but succeeded very well in comedy and burlesque.

Mons. Alex. Dumas, Sr., is about putting his last novel "Les Blancs et les Bleus," on the stage.

Daly's drama, founded on Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's story of "Norwood, or Village Life in New England," has been purchased by the Boston Theatre management, and they propose producing it in all the principal New England cities and towns.

Madame Adelaide Ristori, the great tragedienne, having been compelled to postpone her visit to Havana, until the next month, has, in the meantime, started through the United States on a brief tour under the able management of Mr. Grau, which, so far, has been very successful. This week she will appear in Columbus and Cincinnati, and will afterwards visit Dayton, Indianapolis, Detroit, Toronto, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Troy.

*Galignani* says: "The obese and [illegible] Mme. Thierret is the very *Falstaff* of the French stage. She tumbles about her unwieldy bulk like an ocean of fun and frolic. Her latest creations at the Bouffes have been singularly successful, but she will probably surpass her drollest in the '*Dame aux Camelias*' in the forthcoming '*Revue*,' when she will represent the [illegible] nascent Rachel, the [illegible] of ladies' necks and faces."

Miss Maggie Mitchell will play for two nights at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this week, supported by J. W. Collier and other artists. This will be her only appearance this season, as she will leave shortly for California. Her terms on the Pacific coast are $[illegible] gold, for [illegible] nights.

A London correspondent writes: "The Menken closed her brief engagement at Astley's last evening, leaves for Birmingham and the provinces at once, and will probably visit New York, *en route* for California, before the new year. She played only 'Mazeppa' here, and when it was played out the management could not afford to get up a new piece for her. It is stated that she intends to sue E. T. Smith for breach of contract. She now has in press at Hotten's a volume of original poems, which some say is to be dedicated to Dickens, and others to Swinburne. As soon as that is fairly out she intends to publish a volume of correspondence, which will make a greater sensation than her beauty or her [illegible] speed. Almost every great man, every distinguished man, every literary man of the continent, has written letters to Menken, [illegible] has carefully preserved these epistles, and, in good time, will give them to the world. The letters of Abelard and Heloise will then be eclipsed, and Mrs. Yelverton herself eclipsed."

## MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Mlle. Patti has made her appearance at [illegible] part, as "Angiolina in 'Don Desiderio,'" an opera buffa in three acts, by Prince Poniatowski, which was first played about [illegible]. [illegible] applauded, but it was not warmly received. [illegible] music, like "everything else [illegible] worthless. Art is as jealous a god as [illegible] and won't hear of both being served. [illegible] was to have appeared in a new opera written expressly for her by Signor Frederico Ricci, but he having fallen out with the manager of the Paris Italian Opera upon the copyright he was to receive, he has taken the score to St. Petersburg and told Mlle. Patti to come there if she wishes it. The Russian Government has agreed to pay travelling expenses on as liberal a scale as if she were a California Congressman.

The last Parisian vagary is to do [illegible] "Hamlet" by a woman. Mlle. [illegible] to fill the part. She is an actress of some talent who was for twenty years at the Francais, where she "created" [illegible] upon Mlle. Rachel's refusal to play the part. The piece she will play is the version made by Messrs. Alex. Dumas and Paul Meurice; the latter has carefully rewritten it, and the music for the piece has been written by M. Victorien Joncieres. This may seem a joke, but really it is not so damnable as one might think. The French support all their plays by orchestra, which plays *sotto voce*, and this constant accompaniment is really admirable for the additional illustration of the author. [illegible] it does sound funny enough at first [illegible] soon acquires taste for it, and [illegible] are strongest, as every olive-eater, [illegible] tobacco-chewer, cigarette-smoker [illegible] will confess.

The European despatches [illegible] of Giovanni [illegible], the Italian composer, [illegible] in Syracuse in 1798, and [illegible] to be a chapel-master from [illegible] known in Italy as [illegible]. [illegible] eighteen he produced a comic opera [illegible] "Adelaide e Comingio," which [illegible] a success. He composed, from that time to his death, several hundred [illegible] widely known of which is the opera of "Saffo." Although little is known of his name by the general public on this side of the Atlantic, he had long time ranked high among the composers of Southern Europe, and Rubini, [illegible] Mme. Lalande were some of his [illegible] triumphs in the execution of his works.

Mlle. Nilsson has already had [illegible] at the Lyrique, a list in which [illegible] may be included. She played the [illegible] at this theatre on November [illegible] a *fete de famille*. The [illegible] has the gift of [illegible]. Her astonishing vocalization [illegible] ration, if not popularity. [illegible] opera, "Les Bluets," a [illegible] will be powerless to [illegible] derful." Mlle. Nilsson [illegible] and congratulations and [illegible] one at the Grand Opera.

The Parisians are [illegible] has just [illegible].

## CARLOTTA.

[illegible]

## GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

[illegible]

## DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

[illegible]

## MUSICAL GOSSIP.

[illegible]

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

[illegible]

Original Serial Story.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

CHAPTER IV.

[illegible]

At that moment the door of the room was opened, and a man entered with quick steps, came a few yards in, and then retreated, slamming the door after him. He was a man with thick short red hair, and an abundance of very red beard. And his face was red,—and, as it seemed to Phineas, his very eyes. There was something in the countenance of the man which struck him almost with dread—something approaching to ferocity.

There was a pause a moment after the door was closed, and then Lady Laura spoke. "It was my brother Chiltern. I do not think that you have ever met him."

[To be continued next Sunday.]

## A REMARKABLE TRANCE.

### Visions of an Indiana Servant Girl.

From the Indianapolis Herald, Dec. 14.

The people living in the vicinity of Whiteland, Johnson County, have recently been very much excited over a matter which, to say the least, is very strange. Several weeks since Miss Van Arsdale, a young woman about seventeen years old, living at the house of a family near Whiteland, in the capacity of a servant, was taken sick with something like hysterics. She had been confined to her bed a little over a week, when, to all appearances, she died. The body, however, did not entirely lose its warmth, and a very slight pulse remained. The people with whom she had been living supposed that she was dead, and were making preparations to bury her, when the physician interfered, forbidding any such step. After remaining in this state twelve hours, consciousness returned and the girl pronounced herself much better. She then went on to describe her sensations and experiences during the trance, averring that she had visited heaven and hell, and had conversed with the Savior, and many persons whom she had known on earth. She spoke of seeing persons in both places who had recently died; in heaven a young man named Quinn, who, although at one time a professor of religion, had in the last year or two of his life lead a bad life; in hell, the two men Hatchell and Patterson, who were lynched at Franklin on the night of October 31st, for the murder of Lyons, at Greenwood. Miss Van Arsdale sent for a number of persons in the neighborhood, and not only imparted to them news of lost friends, but told of sins committed by them, supposed to be unknown by any one. Among others was a man who had participated in the execution of the men named above; she told him that he had been there that night (which he acknowledged), and had in the sight of God committed murder. Previous to this, the names of the band had been kept a profound secret, and this man had never been suspected. She narrated a good many strange things, relating mainly to individuals both in this world and the other, many of which it would have been almost impossible for her to have invented.

But the strangest part of the story is yet to come. A few hours after the expiration of the first trance she predicted that she would have another, and told to a minute the time at which it would commence, and at which it would end. Everything turned out as she had said; at the exact time she fell into the same state. In an ordinary trance or cataleptic state respiration is not suspended, but in this case breathing could not be observed. She was to all appearances dead; but the pulse beat faintly, and the body was not cold. All sensation was gone. The physician made numerous experiments, pricking the body, opening the veins, and soforth, to discover if there was any deception. In the end he was perfectly convinced that there was none. At the expiration of the time set by herself she came to, and in a few hours was well enough to leave her bed and go about the house. The story of her experience in the second trance was similar to the first one, and was confined almost wholly to individuals. She seemed unable to describe the place she had been in, but gave histories of events and persons with remarkable minuteness. She also said that she would never have a recurrence of the trance unless she should commit some flagrant sin; her authority for this prediction was that the Lord himself had told her so.

This is certainly a strange thing. The girl is uneducated, and has lived about as a servant ever since she was able to work. She has always borne a good character for truthfulness, and is a member of a church. She is almost the last person in the world to have manufactured such stories, and one thing especially noticeable is the fact of her sending for persons to whom, before her illness she would have been afraid to have spoken, and conversing with them without the least restraint; and telling them stories and facts not the most palatable to worldly people, some of them eminently respectable, who vouch for many of the statements of her illness. The physician in attendance is positive as to her condition during the whole time, and had it not been for him she would have been buried alive.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

### Trial of a Young Man for an Alleged Rape on the Person of his Brother's Betrothed.

Fort Wayne (Ind.) Correspondence (Dec. 17) of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Allen County Criminal Court, Judge Borden, has been engaged the past week in trying a most extraordinary case of alleged rape. The plaintiff is Miss Flora Saxton, a very pretty girl of seventeen, intelligent, respectably connected, and belonging to the upper stratum of society. Her parents keep a boarding-house and millinery establishment in this city. They came here from Canton, Ohio, four or five years ago, where they have many friends and relatives. Flora was generally regarded by the young men as the "sweetest" girl in town, and consequently always had plenty of "company," and that of the ton. The one who seemed to find most favor in her eyes was Mr. Frank Shurick, an operator in the telegraph office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and a young man of good standing in the community.

Some time last February young Shurick made a short visit to his former home in Pennsylvania, and while absent his brother, according to the testimony of the girl, committed the rape. She testified that he (John Shurick) came into the room where she was, at the house of her parents, one afternoon, and speaking familiarly, said he had a package for her, at the same time retreating toward an adjoining bedroom, she following to get the package, which she thought to be a letter from her lover, Frank Shurick. When in or near the bedroom, she alleges that he flung his arms around her, threw her on the bed and outraged her person. She says further, that she attempted to cry out, but she struggled and became unconscious, and only recovered in time to see him going out toward the door, and hear him exclaim, "My God, what have I done!" Two days afterwards she says she received a note from him, warning her that if she told any one what he had done, he would kill her. She received two other notes afterward from him repeating the threat. These notes, it seems, she destroyed. Though two days elapsed before either of these threatening epistles was received, it appears from her testimony that she told no one what had happened. The only time she made any allusion to it, was some time afterward at a Good Templars' meeting, to which society both belong. It is in testimony that she there remarked to some one that Shurick had injured her family. But nothing was suspected by any one, until about seven months afterward she was discovered to be with child. She then made the above statement to her mother, and John Shurick was brought before a Justice, and bound over in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

The defendant is a young man who moves in the best society, and is now engaged to be married to a young lady of this city. [illegible]

## WIT.

### Cream of the Latest London Comic Weeklies.

[illegible]

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

[illegible]

### New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

### COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

[illegible]

### LATER.

[illegible]

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

### For the Week Ending December 21.

[illegible]

## THE PORK PACKING.

### Weekly Receipts and Shipments of Hogs—Estimated Packing Since October 1st.

[illegible]

### Henry Milward & Co.'s Provision Circular.

[illegible]

Faithfully yours,
HENRY MILWARD & Co.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

### LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

### GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

### LETTRES FRANCAISES.

[illegible]

## New Publications.

A DEAD MAN'S RULE.—SEE THAT "Queen of the Monthlies," "THE LADY'S FRIEND" for January. For sale by all first-class periodical dealers.

A DEAD MAN'S RULE.—SEE THAT "Queen of the Monthlies," "THE LADY'S FRIEND" for January. For sale by all first-class periodical dealers.

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## General Notices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
GERMAN AND FRENCH BOOKS.
The best assortment in the city.
EDW. BUEHLER, Foreign Bookstore, 111 Monroe-st., near Post Office.

THE RAFFLE THAT WAS TO TAKE place on the 23d at Lind's Hall, for a pair of Four-year Old Matched Ponies, is postponed until 31st of December on account of misunderstanding about the Hall. Tickets sold are all good for that night. Tickets $2.00—to be had at 39 South Canal-st.
L. H. KIRKHAM.

## Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

## Medical Cards.

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Dr. Bennett.

[illegible]

## Private Matters.

[illegible]

## Proposals.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

## Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1867.

# THE CITY.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, in the first number of its third volume, comes out in a new dress, and bearing marks of extensive general improvement. It has now attained a circulation of fifteen thousand copies, and is still increasing.

OVERCOATS GIVEN.—The eight teamsters employed here by the (Michigan Central) Bow Line Express were yesterday evening presented by the generous Superintendent of the line with a good overcoat apiece, one of the most desirable gifts he could have made.

ONE OF THE FINEST stocks of English silver-plated ware and table cutlery ever exhibited in this city, will be sold at auction by Gilbert & Sampson, at their rooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn street, on Monday morning at 10, and evening at 7 o'clock. Goods can be examined during the day.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Hyde Bros., No. 134 State street, dealers in china, crockery, glassware, etc., have on hand a great variety of vases, fine Bohemian, alabaster, and Parian toilet goods, lava goods, silver-plated goods, etc., etc. Persons looking for holiday presents will do well to call at No. 134 State street, as goods are offered there at low prices. Call early and be satisfied.

WEDDINGS, PARTIES, SOCIABLES AND FESTIVALS.—We call the attention of our readers to the stock of ice creams, jellies, cakes, confections, gallies, etc., which are being made fresh every day, by J. H. Burtis, at No. 173 State street. Parties will be furnished at any part of the city at the shortest possible notice, with any supply of of these goods that may be required.

WINES FOR CHRISTMAS.—The El Dorado Wine Company, No. 127 Randolph street, are prepared to furnish sparkling and still wines of the best quality and finest vintage. These wines are just the thing for the holidays, to go with Christmas and New Year's turkeys. Every one who has tried the El Dorado wines, declare them most charming and delicious.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—All day Saturday, notwithstanding the extremely unsettled state of the weather, and bad condition of the streets for pedestrians, the store of Messrs. Roddin & Hamilton, No. 130 Lake street, was crowded with seekers after Christmas presents. Their stock of watches, jewelry, silverware, diamonds and holiday gifts, is unsurpassed in this city, as is testified by the large sales they are making.

[illegible]

# THE TICKNOR SCANDAL.

## Fourth Day of the Trial—The Complainant Rests Her Case.

## Testimony of Henry Whitbeck and Frank B. Wilkie.

## The Other Side—Mrs. Ticknor's Chastity Questioned.

## Curious Revelations by Confidential Servant Girls and a House Painter.

## The Wife's Curly-Haired Visitors.

The trial of the Ticknor divorce case was resumed on Saturday in the Circuit Court, before Judge Williams and a jury. The court was detained during about half an hour by the non-attendance of Mr. J. B. Storey, a juror. The result to him was a fine of $10. During the day the case (in chief) for the complainant was concluded, and the defence entered upon. The usual crowd was in attendance.

HENRY WHITBECK

was called on the part of the complainant in the original bill. He testified substantially as follows:

During the spring of 1866 I lived on Washington street. Ticknor and his wife and Ellen Blaire came there to stay a few days. Ticknor and wife occupied a room in the wing on the east side, which had three windows, one being a double window. The bed was in the northwest corner of the room. There was a street lamp on the corner, about twenty-five feet from the house; and when the upper blinds were open the light would be thrown into the room and on to the bed. I remember one night that Ellen Blaire was out until between midnight and one o'clock. I am under the impression she was out another evening late, but my recollection is indistinct, because she came home before we retired, so that it did not impress itself on my mind.

*Cross-examination:* I can only swear positively to her being out late once. My wife let her in. I saw her come in. She did not come into my sleeping room. I got up and saw who it was, and [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK WILKIE

was the last witness called on the part of the complainant, in making out her *prima facie* case. He testified substantially as follows:

[illegible]

SUSAN W. TICKNOR,

the complainant, was recalled to allow Mr. Van H. Higgins to question her again about her statement before the Justices in the case of The People [illegible]

[illegible]

ELIZA BARKER

was the first witness called. She said, to defendant:

[illegible]

MAGGIE RYAN,

[illegible]

HATTIE HEAD,

[illegible]

J. C. WHITEHEAD

[illegible]

ANNA BARKER

[illegible]

TITUS COOLEY

was next examined. He testified as follows:

I am a painter and have lived in this city about fourteen years. I am not in business for myself. I have known Ticknor since 1866; I painted his house on Robey and Warren streets. I got somewhat acquainted with his family; it was during the last half of May, 1866. I saw a man come to the house during Ticknor's absence several times during the two weeks I was painting. He was a light-complexioned man, not very tall. I don't know that I should recognize him.

Q. What did you see done at the house when he came there?

[illegible]

The court adjourned until nine o'clock on Monday morning.

# DOINGS IN HOOSIERLAND.

## A Thief Thrice Hung and Literally Roasted to Extract a Confession.

On last Thursday the police authorities of this city received a dispatch from Elkhart, Indiana, setting forth the fact that, on the previous day, a gun store in that village had been feloniously entered and robbed of several valuable fowling pieces [illegible]

[illegible]

# A NEW SWINDLE.

## Bold Robbery in the Street.

In Saturday's edition of THE TRIBUNE, attention was called to the fact that the city just present [illegible]

[illegible]

# AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—The management of the Opera House have issued a bulletin full of attractions for Christmas week. [illegible]

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—After an unprecedented week of the legitimate drama, [illegible] Julia Dean [illegible] "The Woman in White," [illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Mr. Aiken is industriously bringing out upon his stage the latest London and New York novelties, and on Monday evening gives, for the first time in this city, the London dramatization of Charles Reade's popular novel "Never Too Late to Mend," [illegible]

TURNER HALL.—The following programme will be played this afternoon at Turner Hall: [illegible]

OLE BULL.—A letter from Ole Bull's agent informs us that the great violinist leaves New York to-day (Monday) for Chicago, and that he will commence his concert tour at Chicago shortly after his arrival, thus again proving that Chicago is now recognized as the great musical centre of the country.

# SPORTING GOSSIP.

## Skating in the City and Elsewhere—Billiards—Pugilistic.

The skating at all of the parks during the past week has been unusually good. The ice has been hard and even in surface, and the mildness of the weather has made the amusement pleasant even in the open parks. During the whole of the week the Ogden, Central, Excelsior and Great Western Parks were daily and nightly thronged to their fullest extent, and the pleasure manifested by those who participated [illegible]

[illegible]

The National Base Ball Club, of Washington, talk of turning their ground into a skating park.

Hartford is to have a rink.

The citizens of Easton, Penn., have raised a fund for building a skating park, and workmen are already busy.

Indianapolis has got "rink on the brain."

The Madison Avenue Skating Club is a new institution at Baltimore. One of the ball grounds has been leased for their use. The Monumental Skating Club have their pond on Franklin street, west of Fulton.

The Allegheny River, at Pittsburgh, Penn., was crowded with skaters last week.

BILLIARDS.

McDevitt, immediately on the result of his match with Dion being known, was challenged by John W. Coon, of this city, Melvin Foster, of New York, and by Joseph Dion, his last opponent. [illegible]

BASE BALL.

At the late convention of the National Association of Base Ball Players, held in Philadelphia on the 11th inst., an important amendment was made in regard to pitching. The words "or off the ground" were struck out, which allows the pitcher to lift his foot in delivering the ball, but not to make a step.

THE RING.

O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, who recently arrived in this country, has challenged Jem Mace to fight him in this country for $5,000, and proposes to allow the British champion $500 for expenses.

A New York sporting sheet chronicles the arrival in that city of Jerry Donovan, of this city.

ZIEGFELD'S SOIREE MUSICALE.—One of the most enjoyable assemblages that we have attended for some years was gathered in Kimball's music store, in the Opera House Block, on Saturday evening, on the occasion of an invitation from Professor Ziegfeld to witness the progress made by his pupils. [illegible]

[illegible]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—We cordially endorse the following from the Chicago *Times* of a few days ago:

[illegible]

WOOL MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.—A meeting of the wool dealers and manufacturers in this city was held on Saturday afternoon at the store of Messrs. Bowen, Whitman & Winslow, Nos. 17 and 19 Randolph street. [illegible]

THE FRIENDS' MEETING.—The Society of Friends held meetings on Saturday morning and evening, in the lecture room of the First M. E. Church. [illegible]

WAR IS THE NORMAL CONDITION OF MAN.—[illegible]

OBITUARY.—On Friday, of consumption, died in this city, Mr. [illegible]

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association will be held in Galesburg, [illegible]

DROPPED OFF.—Andy Duffy, Pat McDermott, Edward Dorsey, [illegible]

BUSINESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—It is with pleasure that we invite the especial attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE to the immense variety of articles made from rubber, and suitable for holiday presents, [illegible]

JUST RETURNED.—The well-known jewelers, W. H. C. Miller & Co., Nos. 130 and 132 Clark street, have just arrived from the East with one of the finest stocks of goods ever brought to this city. [illegible]

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—An exhibition occurred at the Hyde Park Public School on Friday evening. The exercises consisted of declamations, readings and essays, with singing by the pupils. [illegible]

GRAND CHARITY BALL.—The Executive Committee take great pleasure in announcing that all arrangements for the grand charity ball to be given at Crosby's Opera House, on Monday evening, January 13, 1868, are now complete. Full particulars will be made known in a few days, and tickets will be ready for delivery on and after January 1. By order of Executive Committee, JAS. F. KELLY, Secretary.

HAYMAKERS.—Rehearsal at Root & Cady's instead of Lecture Room, on account of preparation for Christmas.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

"A slight cold," a heedless remark. "A slight cold" neglected has undermined the constitution of thousands who, by the timely use of Pectoral Balm, would now be bright ornaments to society. For sale by all druggists. Burnham & Van Schaack and Smith & Dwyer, Agents, Chicago.

Parties having means, and desiring to enter into business, will find a rare chance to join one of our oldest and best business houses, by investigating advertisement under head of "Partners Wanted."

Wedding Cards, Notes and Envelopes, the latest styles, by Childs, Engraver, 117½ Randolph street. Monograms for embossing or printing in colors.

Holiday goods for the country may be had by sending your orders to L. L. Simmons, Express Company's Purchasing Agent, Chicago. Attention given to selection of skates.

Trix, Trix, Trix.—A new and beautiful perfume for the breath. A novel and tasty article, having an immense sale by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

## DIED.

In White Oak Springs, Wisconsin, on the morning of the 11th inst., ANNE, wife of Dr. J. Mason Reiss, aged fifty-five years.

On the 20th inst., Mr. ROBERT ANDREWS, aged twenty-two years. Funeral to-day at 12½ o'clock from the residence [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. LAURA T., wife of W. BROWN, M. D., in the sixty-third year of her age. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, No. 5 Hubbard court. New Hampshire and Vermont papers please copy.

## MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, by Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. CHARLES A. WRIGHT and Miss JEANNIE McMASTER.

In Delavan, Ill., Dec. 18, by Rev. Jacob B. Shipherd, of Chicago, JOSEPH M. GARRETT, Jr., of St. Louis, and LOUISE H. WILSON, third daughter of Benjamin F. Wilson, Esq., of Delavan.

In Janesville, Wis., Dec. 18, by Rev. A. L. Rigg, of Grace, Wis., Mr. FRANCIS D. DECKER and Miss MAGGIE L. THORBURN.

## Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. . . . . . . . . . Managers.

EXTRA HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR

Christmas Week,

In the already unprecedentedly attractive Scenic and Ballet Spectacle of

UNDINE,

Which 30,000 people have witnessed during the past three weeks, and will see second pronounced EXCELLENT.

The management take great pleasure in announcing that Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have authorized them to advertise, for Christmas Week, commencing on Monday, 23d inst.,

MONS. GIOVANI LUPO,

The Greatest Male Dancer in the World,

And his sister, the celebrated Premiere Assoluta,

M'LLE LUPO,

Who will execute a grand Pas de Deux, appearing in conjunction with the entire

Grand Viennoise Ballet,

GIVING MAGNIFICENT SCENES AND TRANSFORMATIONS, [illegible] GRAND CHORUS, DEMONS, SPRITES, GRAND MARCHES, &c., &c.

A New Dance—PAS DE CROWN,

BY FOUR PREMIERS.

[illegible]

Christmas Day,

TWO PERFORMANCES.

AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,

When the entire Beautiful Spectacle, UNDINE, will be given without alteration,

AND AT NIGHT AT THE USUAL TIME.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the Popular Artiste,

JULIA DEAN,

Who will appear in the beautiful dramatization from Wilkie Collins' interesting novel, entitled

The Woman in White.

Laura Fairlie, } . . . . . . . . . . Julia Dean.
Ann Catherick, }

Conceded by the press as the most interesting dramatization of the age. Cast with the full strength of the Company.

Christmas afternoon—Grand Matinee.

LIBRARY HALL.—"Y. M. A."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Will deliver his new Lecture, entitled

"COUNTRY LIFE,"

ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents, including Reserved Seats. For sale at the Library Rooms, Metropolitan Block.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Dec. 30th.

BENEFIT OF MRS. ANNA COWELL.

Debut of a Lady of this City,

(Pupil of Mrs. Cowell's,) in Shakspeare's Comedy of

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

MRS. COWELL in her great specialty of "MISS O'LEARY," in Buckstone's celebrated Comedy of

LEAP YEAR.

CHRISTMAS EVE PARTY.

At Monsieur Mirasole's Dancing Academy, 214 Wabash-av. Scholars and friends are respectfully invited.

G. MIRASOLE.

CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Bournique's Select Dancing Academy,

Cor. of State and Randolph-sts., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 25, at 8 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. A. E. BOURNIQUE.

## Sewing Machines.

Presentation Goods!

FLORENCE
SEWING
MACHINES.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL.

Machines carefully selected, and promptly delivered to different parts of the city, as directed.

WM. H. SHARP & CO.,

General Agents,

100 Washington-st.

## Board Wanted.

BOARD—A young man of good standing would like to get board in a private family [illegible]

BOARD—By a gentleman, wife and two little children, [illegible] Address MR. BROWN, P. O. Drawer 6010.

BOARD—Furnished parlor and bedroom, with good board, for gentleman, wife and child, [illegible]

BOARD—An unfurnished parlor and bedroom [illegible]

BOARD—With a suite of furnished rooms, [illegible]

BOARD—Day board, by a young man, in a [illegible]

## Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—$5 Reward—From No. [illegible]

## Auction Sales.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

Chicago, Illinois, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. New York Office, 161 Duane-st.

MILITARY GOODS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

[illegible]

All guaranteed perfect, and sold in lots to suit the TRADE. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs., 44 and 46 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell a large and fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at Jevne & Almini's Gallery, Nos. 152 and 154 South Clark-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANTLY BOUND AND FINELY ILLUSTRATED

Books for Holiday Presents,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

Catalogues now ready.

ALSO,

For account of whom it may concern,

12 Cases Miscellaneous and

Standard School Books,

About 3,000 Volumes.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

Diamonds, Gold Watches, Gold Watches Diamond Set, Silver Plated Ware,

Rich Bohemian and French Glassware, Rich China, Elegant Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, 1867, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING HOUSE

AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

The stock consists of a large and most desirable line of Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Vestings, Italian Cloths, together with a full line of Furnishing Goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will offer in our sale of Dry Goods, Woollens, etc., on Friday, Dec. 27,

300 Pieces of the Finest French Cloakings,

manufactured and imported for best city trade, to which we call particular attention.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKINGS,

KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MILITARY CLOTHING, BLANKETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.,

AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue,

On FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF

First-class Extra Triple-Plate English Silver-Plated Ware and Table Cutlery,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., will be sold at our salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

RICH NEW FURNITURE,

Pier Glasses, Rich New Damask Curtains, Valances, Lace Curtains, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, December 24, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

[illegible]

PIER GLASSES,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

JAMES GEARY'S

Pawnbrokers' Sale

OF

Unredeemed Pledges

And a great collection of nice goods, suitable for Holiday presents, [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES GEARY, Pawnbroker, 133 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION.—MONDAY, DEC. 23d,

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.

CHOICE

Christmas Presents!

[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—TUESDAY, DEC. 24, AT 10 a. m., at

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 CLARK-ST.,

A large and choice assortment of

Mink Furs, Ladies' Cloaks, Gloves, Capes,

And a general assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION OF HORSES.

Monday, Dec. 23d, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

[illegible]

LANGLEY & TILDEN, Auctioneers.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, 127 Dearborn-st.

Will sell, Monday, Dec. 23d, at 10 o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

At 11 o'clock, sale of Wines, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Patent Medicines, &c.

## Lost and Found.

LOST—A small black spaniel trick dog. [illegible]

LOST—Near the Post Office, or on Clark-st., near the office, or on Dearborn-st., [illegible]

LOST—Between 347 Indiana-st. and State-st. bridge, one Fur Collar. Please return to 347 Indiana-st., and receive reward.

LOST—A pair of Gold Spectacles, [illegible]

LOST—On Thursday evening, in a Randolph-st. car, [illegible]

LOST—On Saturday evening, about a quarter [illegible]

LOST—At Mission Fair, Farwell Hall, [illegible]

LOST—A small Gold Pin, coral, with chain [illegible]

FOUND—On the night express train, from [illegible]

FOUND—A Pocketbook containing a small [illegible]

## To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A house of 9 rooms, 321 State-st., with closets, &c. Water in kitchen, and all conveniences. Inquire at 333 State-st.

TO RENT—Three new two-story and basement houses, with all modern improvements, on west side of [illegible], between Lake and Randolph-st. Rent low. Apply at E. D. TAYLOR & SON'S, [illegible] South Market-st.

TO RENT—First-class house, 38 Park-av., one block from Union Park and Randolph-st. cars. Two years lease will be given, if wanted. Inquire at 335 Lake-st.

TO RENT—To a small family, a two-story house of 4 rooms. Board wanted for a young gentleman, in payment for the rent. Arrangements may also be made for the furniture. Apply to M. C. GOOD, 178 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Cottage house, 71 Aberdeen-st. Inquire at 69 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—No. 83 North Elizabeth-st., at $20 a month; 346 Carroll-st., at $20 a month; 610 Indiana-st., $9 a month; 788 Fulton-st., at $10 a month—all nice cottages. Inquire at 717 West Lake-st., in the evening or morning.

TO RENT—Cottage of 4 rooms, buttery, 2 closets, No. 249 [illegible], between Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av. Call at 275 Clinton-st.

TO RENT—House 222 Washington-st., 10 rooms, pantry and closets, in good order, convenient to business part of the city.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale. First-class house with all modern improvements, in perfect repair, north of Peck-court, Wabash-av. Possession given 15th of January. Inquire of WILLIAM HARABOUGH, 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—126 North Peoria-st., to a first-class family, 5 rooms on second story, summer kitchen, water, two sinks, woodhouse, back stairs. Rent very cheap, in advance.

TO RENT—Three two-story and basement houses, near Union Park, twelve to thirteen rooms each, gas and water. Apply to "W. E. M.," 24 Chamber of Commerce, or 624 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A very desirable boarding house on the South Side; also, one on the West Side, at RICE & CO.'S House Agency, No. 138 South Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—Two new two-story and basement frame dwellings, 12 rooms each, Nos. 505 and 507 West Washington-st., near Oakley-st. Hot and cold water on each floor, bath-rooms, marble mantels and other conveniences. Rent low to May 1. Apply to WM. OLCOTT, 46 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A six-roomed cottage, with closets, ice chamber and barn; near street railroad; furnished or unfurnished rooms with board. A meat market centrally located. Inquire at 164 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—Cottage of five rooms, 786 Fulton-st. Will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to W. CRAVENS, northeast corner Clark and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—A neat two-story frame house, containing 7 rooms—nice yard—on the northwest corner of Hubbard and [illegible]. Rent $25 per month. Apply to WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A house of 9 rooms, two-story and basement, on [illegible]. Apply to S. W. [illegible], Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—New house, two-story and basement, 10 rooms, on [illegible]. Apply to [illegible], Room 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A good dwelling in the South Division, of 8 rooms; hydrant water, closets [illegible] and Hyde Park. Rent cheap. Apply to I. S. FITCH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale (not exceeding $1,400), Marble front house, east front, 11 rooms, on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st. Will rent to May 1 [illegible]. House has a furnace and all modern improvements. Apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, Room 2, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—House No. 480 Wabash-av., northeast corner [illegible], has all modern improvements; a good barn for three horses. Inquire of THOS. PARKER, No. 4 Methodist Block.

## To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for one and two gentlemen can be had at 115 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms at 163 State-st. Also, two rooms at 169 Monroe-st., to rent with or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—Very pleasant rooms furnished or unfurnished, with or without board in a private family, within one-half block of Madison-st. cars. Inquire at 49 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—Room—A large front room in the Mercantile Building, with furniture for sale. Apply at Room 49, or to the Janitor.

TO RENT—Room, and furniture for sale, in the Mercantile Building. Apply to the Janitor, Room 51.

TO RENT—Rooms—Between Douglas Monument and University, three rooms, partly furnished, with use of piano, convenient for housekeeping, for $20 per month. Inquire at 606 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. Randolph-st. cars pass door. Inquire at 531 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms, 66 Madison-st., corner of State. Apply at Room 21.

TO RENT—The upper part of a cottage, containing 4 rooms and closets, 45 Emma-st., two blocks from the Milwaukee-av. car-stable, West Side; $12 a month.

TO RENT—A suite of pleasant sleeping rooms at 99 Washington-st., with part of furniture for sale. For particulars apply to CHAS. E. BENNETT, corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished lodging room, with board or without. At No. 18 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—Without board, to gentlemen only, a neat room, with separate entrance, furnished with every comfort for winter. References required. Apply at 29 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—341 Illinois-st., near State—A furnished room, with or without board, to gentlemen only. Reference required.

TO RENT—The first story of dwelling house No. 169 Adams-st., between Wells and La Salle-sts., [illegible]. Apply to J. H. DIMOCK, Room 64, 66 Reynolds' Block, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—Unfurnished room to gentleman only. Apply at 230 South Clark-st., corner of Jackson-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A very pleasant front sleeping room, furnished, suitable for gentleman only. Apply at 326 State-st.

TO RENT—A gentleman having a desirable room, wishes a room-mate to share expenses. Address "C. H.," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, without board, at 99 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—98 South Green-st., corner of Monroe, two desirable front rooms, at $16 a month. Inquire at 113 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A suite of rooms, unfurnished or furnished. Also, one single room. A pleasant home and convenient to business. Call on CALDWELL, 83 Monroe-st.

## To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Hotel, and furniture for sale. Best chance in the West for a good hotel man. [illegible]

TO RENT—A large lot, 45x129 feet, on Madison-st., near Franklin, will be built upon, to suit the tenant. JOHN BORDEN, [illegible] South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors of 88 [illegible], desirable for jobbing trade. AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO.

TO RENT—One of the best stores for the wholesale business in this city. [illegible], Lake-st., corner Michigan-av., opposite Adams House.

TO RENT—Splendid double office. Having a store on South Water-st., will rent my office [illegible]. Apply at Room 25, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Room suitable for storage or agricultural warehouse, or for manufacturing purposes, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—Cheap—No. 239 South Canal-st., a good large store with dwelling above, all in good nice order. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—Splendid offices and sleeping-rooms, No. 79 Dearborn-st., third floor, over McNally's, Rooms 12 and 13. Office furniture for sale.

TO RENT—The five-story and basement marble front store, No. 25 Lake-st., from the 1st of January next. C. A. SPRING, 5 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Bench-room and power for light manufacturing purposes. Apply at 66 Madison-st., Room 28, from 8 to 9 p. m.

TO RENT—An elegant store near the Court House on Clark-st. Apply at RICE & CO.'S House and Store Agency, No. 138 South Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—Saloon 52 and 54 Dearborn-st., formerly kept by the late Adam Murray. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A new store in a good locality for a meat market, with nice rooms on second floor for family, to a party who will establish the business; rent free until first of May. Apply to I. S. FITCH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—To Packers, Coopers and Distillers—A large lot of cooperage stock for all kinds of tight work, at JONES & CHAPIN'S, northeast corner Stinchfield and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—To Packers—One iron and two wooden lard tanks, nearly new, which will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire at No. 6 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Grocery shelving and counters, &c., &c., in good order. Apply at 41 and 43 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two billiard tables, but little used, cheap for cash. Apply at the Little Jap Saloon, 88 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Young people who wish to go to housekeeping cheap, can do so for $500, or less, in a well-furnished house of 11 rooms, [illegible] the 1st of January. Call at 188 North Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—Patents—The patents covering an established and profitable manufacture of [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Choice family butter. Also, eggs [illegible], by H. B. TODD & CO., Commission Merchants, 162 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Liquors in Bond—Choice brandies, rum, Holland gin, [illegible]. W. CLYDE, Agt., 29 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Dogs—Black and tan, and bull dogs. Apply at No. 1 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A paying manufactory. Also, a large store to rent in the central part of the city. Apply at 127 Dearborn-st.

## Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Carriages—Open and top buggies, sleighs, express wagons, &c., &c., at [illegible] BOHANON & FURSTON, Manufacturers.

FOR SALE—Express wagon, horse and harness, for sale. Also [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a good young horse [illegible]

WANTED—A young horse, for which I will pay in Sewing machines. [illegible] Address "S. W.," Box 238, P. O.

WANTED—A pair of horses (good roadsters), [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good saddle and buggy horse, [illegible]

## Printing Materials.

FOR SALE—Printing materials—A bargain [illegible]

## Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—By H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Enos Ayres, Office 7 Larmon Block, N. E. corner Clark & Washington-sts.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 10 Opera House.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By William D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Four new two-story houses of 10 rooms each, and lots on [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., a frame house, with lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—Central business property—a substantial brick store on the river, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On South Water-st., corner of Franklin-st., a river lot, with frame warehouse; [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine cottage house, 9 rooms, water and gas, [illegible] 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—The marble front residence 464 West Washington-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On State-st., near Van Buren, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. R. Loomis & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 88 Randolph-st., Room 15: [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—North Side residence No. 120 Rush-st., near Huron, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two pleasant houses in Wabash-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—300 West Washington-st., first-class [illegible] H. L. CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE—A new two-story house, 8 rooms, on Fulton-st., [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—80x159 feet, corner Adams and Clinton-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Michigan-av.—Lot east front [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. R. Loomis & Co. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. R. Loomis & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 88 Randolph-st., Room 15: [illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. H. Keeler, 120 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot on Michigan-av., fronting east [illegible]

FOR SALE—10-acre block on Archer-road, [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 feet on River, near North-av. bridge, [illegible]

## Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land in Iroquois County, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—160 acres 14 miles south of city, [illegible]

## Pianos.

FOR SALE—Father, I'd like a new [illegible]

FOR SALE—And To Rent—New and second-hand pianos [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pianos—A seven-octave rosewood piano, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-rate seven-octave rosewood piano [illegible]

## Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Help—Two active men wanted to canvass for a valuable book. Salaries paid. [illegible] CHARLES BILL, 129 Clark-st., up stairs, Room 11.

WANTED—Fifty first-class advertising agents to solicit advertisements for a [illegible]. A liberal commission will be paid. Apply at 75 Wabash-av., second floor.

WANTED—A number of good men to canvass for orders for fruit trees, and plants. Good wages can be made. Also, local agents wanted everywhere. Address JOSEPH CLARK, Nurseryman, P. O. Box 3389, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A man who understands packing shoes, and is steady and reliable. At the "Union Pacific Mills," 184 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A good reliable man to take charge of a fine [illegible] stable for a share of the profits. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—Four experienced salesmen to sell goods by sample for an Eastern House. Salary from $1,000 to $2,500 per year. No applications by letter desired. Apply personally to DAVIS & BUSTWICK, over 123 and 125 Dearborn-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—Slate and tin roofers. Apply at ROBERT GRIFFITH'S, 129 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good blacksmith. One that understands platform work. Apply to CAMPBELL & PURTELL, Silver Platers, 165 Dearborn-st.

## Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for our new book, entitled "Our Departed Friends, or Glory of the Immortal Life." Largest commission given. J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A competent girl to do housework, at 280 West Madison-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A servant to do general housework in a small family. New house and every convenience. German girl preferred. References required. 477 Randolph-st., near Union-park.

WANTED—An American lady of middle age; also girls for general housework, will find good situations by applying at Mrs. BROWN'S Office, 83 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A girl who can bring good references, as chamber and table girl. Apply at 63 Michigan-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—In a small family, a good girl for general housework. Apply at 397 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family without children. Apply at 92 South Canal-st., up-stairs, between Madison and Washington-sts.

## Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—All parties to know where dress and cloak making, machine stitching, and plain sewing are done with neatness and dispatch. Price low and work warranted. Go to 190 South Clark-st., second floor, Room 9.

WANTED—$250 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—To borrow $500 or $800 for six months or one year, on good security. Ten per cent will be paid for use. Address C. WILLIAMS, Drawer 6325, Chicago.

WANTED—Night Scavenger—If you want to have your privy vaults cleaned at $8 per load, call on CHAS. KUNZ, P. O. Box 649.

WANTED—To exchange a fine double carriage and harness, in complete order, for unimproved real estate. Apply at 51 La Salle-st.

WANTED—An interest in some manufacturing establishment. Address "J. M. F.," P. O. Box 841, stating business, &c.

WANTED—Canvassers for our new and valuable works, just out. Largest commission and extra inducements offered. J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—Every young man who desires a good business education, to send for a paper and a specimen of the elegant penmanship taught at the Northwestern Business University, Madison, Wis. Address R. M. WORTHINGTON, Principal.

WANTED—By a lady, a lady room-mate. Good board and nicely furnished room. Terms moderate. Address Box 939, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced accountant wishes to engage the time from 1 p. m. every day, to post books, periodically or otherwise, take stocks, adjust partnership accounts, etc. Address "F. M.," Post Box 547.

WANTED—To trade Illinois and Iowa lands for some good furniture or other city property. Inquire at 756 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Those suffering from Neuralgia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Female Obstructions, Nervous Diseases, &c., to call on the most successful healer and magnetizer in the world, "FRENCH DOCTOR," 249 South Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A man of experience, large acquaintance, and good business qualifications, desires to get an interest, as partner, in a first-class commission house in this city, where his time, labor and influence will be a fair equivalent to capital. [illegible] Address, for one week, "M.," Tribune office.

WANTED—N. B.—Persons whose liabilities are over their assets, can learn something to their advantage by addressing a note to Box 1412 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Hard times avoided by having your past, present and future clearly revealed by the celebrated Mme. [illegible]

WANTED—Any responsible party desiring the services of a family carriage, can procure one at 268 [illegible]

WANTED—To loan money on leases, buildings, personal property, [illegible]. Inquire at No. 110 Adams-st., Room 4.

WANTED—By two experienced gentlemen [illegible] "MUSICAL," Post Office Box 234 Chicago.

WANTED—If you want to step into a good, safe, pleasant, well-paying business, [illegible], BRADLEY & TURALL.

WANTED—A second-hand desk, cheap. Any person having one can find a purchaser by applying at No. 209 West Randolph-st., corner Desplaines.

WANTED—A safe (medium size), a sewing machine (for family use), and a piano forte, all or part to be paid in advertising in a paper in one of the best counties in Central Illinois. Address "P. O. Box 739.

WANTED—Carpenter work in exchange for trade. Call at 34 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

## Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—The second floor of a store on or near South Water-st., with or without office. Address HOYERMAN & CO., 207 [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished room for a gentleman and wife, [illegible] north of Adams or Jackson-st. preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished house, by a responsible party, where first-class boarders would not be objectionable, [illegible]. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house [illegible]. Apply to ULLMANN & CO., corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, about ten minutes' walk from Court House. Apply to MR. LEE, Metropolitan Block, Room No. 4.

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately—On the West Side, a well furnished house containing eight or ten rooms, by a family of four, no small children. Please call or address "J. S. W.," 95 West Washington-st.

## Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Two lots, north of Thirty-first-st. and east of State, with proposition to build on same. Possession middle of April. Lots and buildings not to exceed $5,000 each. Apply at 162 State-st.

## Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A two-thirds interest in a well-established grocery, doing a good business, with fixtures and good stock of goods, with horse and wagon. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—My shops, in Galesburg, Ill., containing engine, planers, lathes, saws, boring machine, forges, tools, &c., all in running order. [illegible] JOHN McFARLAND, Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in saloon and restaurant, 84 and 86 La Salle-st. Will be sold cheap for cash, if sold before the 1st of January next. Inquire at 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—At 315 State-st., a business that has been established for ten years, and paying a good profit. A rare chance for one or two men with small capital. Good reasons given for selling.

FOR SALE—Grocery business well established. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—A grocery, a jewelry, a boot and shoe, a clothing store, [illegible] & CO., No. 153 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A paying manufacturing and business, [illegible]. Apply at 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A stock of well-selected family groceries, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small cigar store in a good location on Clark-st. Will be sold at a bargain. Good reason for selling. Apply at Room 2, 153 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—If disposed of this week, at a bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Trade or Rent—A grain warehouse within one hundred miles of Chicago. [illegible] Address [illegible], at 118 Adams-st., Room 4.

## Personal.

PERSONAL—Mr. John Keefe left at my place last June, and has not been heard from since. [illegible] JOHN LYON, Lake View, Dec. 21, 1867.

PERSONAL—Car on State-st., Wednesday [illegible]

PERSONAL—Divorces legally obtained without publicity, and at small expense. [illegible]. Address SOLICITOR, Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—Mr. Pack, bookbinder, late of Hardwick, [illegible] J. C. ANDERSON.

PERSONAL—The person who borrowed an abstract of Ashland's Second Addition [illegible]

PERSONAL—A lady, a stranger in the city, having been defrauded here by a [illegible]. Address "ALL ALONE," Tribune office, Chicago.

## Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—$10,000—$20,000—Partner or partners, with the above sum, to join one of the oldest and [illegible]. Address Box 397.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the retail book and stationery business, [illegible]. Address Box 1907.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first-class restaurant, [illegible] party. Address Box 1666.

## Boarding and Lodging.

5 Eldridge-court, corner Michigan-av.—Two elegant furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen.

6 Eldridge-court.—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with fire and board; [illegible] bathroom adjoining, &c. Also, one single room.

11 Eighteenth-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms with first-class board, gas, use of bath room, &c. Terms moderate. Only a few yards from the Park trains.

12 South Ann-st.—Two nicely furnished rooms, with good board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Convenient to Randolph-st. and Skating Rink.

12 Peck-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.—A large furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, to rent. Also, a single room. Dinner at six.

13 Randolph-st.—A few boarders can be accommodated.

19 South Green-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board. Pleasant location and terms reasonable.

20 Willard-place, between Washington and Randolph-sts.—A private family residing on the West Side, can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with handsomely furnished room, with board, where there are no other boarders, and where they can secure the comforts of a home through the winter. Terms reasonable. Location first-class.

26 East Washington-st.—To rent, with board, a furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, a large room, unfurnished.

46 South Jefferson-st., within 15 minutes' walk of the centre of business—To rent, with board, a large front room, with alcove, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

63 Michigan-av., up stairs.—First class board. Also, a large, well-furnished room, with stove, etc., and a few single rooms. References required.

83 Michigan-av.—A few more day boarders can be accommodated. References required.

84 Third-av.—Board and furnished rooms for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Good references required.

85 Michigan-av.—Two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with large room and good board; also a single room. Prices moderate. Day board, $5.50. References required.

91 Third-av.—Furnished room with board, suitable for two.

100 Adams-st., only five minutes' walk from Court House—A well furnished room, with board, in private family, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

104 East Adams-st.—Has changed hands, and is prepared to accommodate boarders. An unfurnished front room with board; also one and back room. Day boarders wanted.

113 South Halsted-st.—A nicely furnished room for two gentlemen. Next bathroom, where you will find the comforts of a home.

119 North Wells-st.—A down-stairs front parlor, furnished, with board.

131 Michigan-av.—A pleasant furnished room, with gas and fire, in a private family, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, day boarders can be accommodated at $5 per week.

139 North Dearborn-st.—A large front furnished room, with board, suitable for two young men.

142 Wabash-av.—One well-furnished room and closet, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, a few day boarders.

162 Michigan-av.—Elegant front rooms for gentlemen and wife; also, for single gentlemen, with board. A few day boarders also wanted.

162 State-st.—One sleeping-room. Also, board; also a few day boarders can be accommodated with first-class board.

200 Randolph-st., next to Metropolitan Hotel—Two single and one double room to rent, with first-class board, to gentlemen, and day boarders accommodated.

217 Wabash-av.—First-class board, with the comforts of a home, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be obtained. Also, day boarders.

235 Illinois-st.—Two young gentlemen who can furnish good reference, can be accommodated with a neatly-furnished room, and good board, by applying immediately.

235 North LaSalle-st., just north of Chicago-av.—Three boarders wanted to occupy double and single room.

276 West Randolph-st.—One or two pleasant rooms, with good board—located in every respect desirable. Terms moderate. References required.

312 West Randolph-st., between Curtis and Carpenter-sts.—A nearly furnished parlor and bed-room—warm and cold baths—for a gentleman and wife. Single boarders can be also accommodated.

328 West Madison-st.—Three first-class boarders can be accommodated with nice rooms, and all of board and lodgings.

364 Ohio-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board, for married or single gentlemen.

371 West Lake-st.—If any gentleman with wife, or single gentlemen, want a good home, good board, and agreeable associates during the winter, can enjoy the same, in a private family, at a moderate charge, by applying this week.

548 West Washington-st.—To rent, with board, a very desirable front room, or other small rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

925 Wabash-av.—Desirable suite of front rooms with board, and also single rooms. House has modern improvements.

979 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st.—Two elegant suites of rooms, on first floor, with or without board, to private family.

1029 Wabash-av.—Two or three young persons can have a pleasant home, with board, in a boarding house. Parties desiring such will do well to call, at the above number.

NATIONAL HOTEL, one square west of Court House—Refurnished and renovated throughout. Front rooms suitable for families, furnished, with board, $2 per day. Rooms without board, by week, or single rooms [illegible]

WABASH-AV., north of Harmon-court.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen can be accommodated with handsome furnished room, with board. Terms moderate. Address "S.," Box 1165.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk of Lake-st.—A private family would like gentleman and wife or two gentlemen to board. Terms [illegible]. Address "J. T.," Tribune office.

## Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American lady, as saleslady in a store. Inquire at MRS. VANDERBURGH'S drug store, 323 North Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As chambermaid, by a Scotch girl. Stranger in the city. Can give good recommendations. Apply at [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent nurse. No. 323 Tyler-st., east of Canal-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As second girl. Can be seen at 50 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general housework. Call at 50 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To cook, wash and iron. Call at 185 Van Buren-st., [illegible]

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman in a wholesale or retail grocery. Would have no objection to [illegible]. Address "J. W.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant bookkeeper, clerk in a store, [illegible] Clintonville, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman, [illegible] "J. C.," 44 Griswold-st., for four days.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper, [illegible], South Water-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a news compositor in a job printing office, [illegible]. Address "PRINTER," Box [illegible], Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As first-class [illegible]. Would not object going in the country. [illegible] 169 Third-av., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—January 1, by a practical bookkeeper and salesman, in a good wholesale or commission house. [illegible] Address "BOOKKEEPER," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman in a store, [illegible] 174 East Madison-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, from the East, as bookkeeper [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced man as coachman [illegible]. Reference furnished. [illegible]

## Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States, the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—If you want to make money, [illegible] CLARK, 153 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$3 to $15 per day, permanent employment, [illegible] SCISSOR SHARPENER, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For our new and valuable works, just out. [illegible] J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or Female, [illegible] E. E. LOCKWOOD, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$3 to $5 per day, [illegible] Address MRS. W. H. WORDEN, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Extra [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Gen. [illegible] M. B. LANDON, Agent, 97 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell our beautiful series of Sunday-school [illegible]

## Machinery.

FOR SALE—E. M. Ames' [illegible] & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Engine and fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—4, 5, 10 [illegible]

# THE NEWS.

[illegible]

# WASHINGTON.

## Strange Action of the Virginia Convention.

## A Peculiar Performance of Andrew Johnson.

## A Claim Against Russia W[illegible] Causes Great Annoyance to Mr. Seward.

## Decision in a Contested Elect[illegible] Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D[illegible]

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

There has been considerable comment in [illegible] circles to-day over the action of the [illegible] Convention in declining to ask for continu[illegible] Freedmen's Bureau, [illegible]

DEFEAT OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

[illegible]

ANDREW JOHNSON ALL OVER.

[illegible]

MEMBERS GONE HOME.

The city is very dull. A majority of the members have left for the holidays. [illegible]

A CLAIM AGAINST RUSSIA.

[illegible]

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

[illegible]

THE WEST INDIA PURCHASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The *Herald's* special says: [illegible]

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

# GEORGIA.

## The Reconstruction [illegible]

## A Financial De[illegible]

## Another "Associat[illegible] Falsehood.

## The Contest Between [illegible] Chase.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—[illegible]

# THE LATE [illegible] DISA[illegible]

## Additional [illegible]

[illegible]